PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,994—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O.THAMES	4258	E. R. Dowell	21st May.
P.&O.CARTHAGE	5108	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	4th June.
P.&O.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
P.&O. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.&O.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
P.&O.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
P.&O. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
P.&O.PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
P.&O. SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
P.&O.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
P.&O. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.&O.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
P.&O.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	A. Brelich	4,290	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEREM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Pani	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,532	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. Booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 13th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

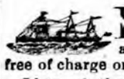
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	17th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN — MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 6 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Press.



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BY SEA AND LAND
MAY SUPPLY ALL THEIR WANTS AT
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

—TRUNKS — BAGS—
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QUALITY AND CONDITION OF ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

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THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.
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CONTENTS: Prologue.—Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings—Harmony of Thoughts.—The Financial Question in Marriage.—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

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"Excessively clever."—"Times."
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"The most artistic, the most complete, and the most inevitable work of fiction that has been written in England for at least two years."—"A T Q C" in "The Speaker."

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Gladstone Bags.	Hat Boxes.	Bonnet Boxes.
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Bathing Tubs.	Travelling Ice Boxes.	Water Bottles.
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BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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SEQUAH'S CURE — For Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers, Ague, &c., &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SEQUAH'S OIL — An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF — Is the best and only safe internal pain-killer. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THF SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by 1 Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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WATCHES

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JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
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HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ELGIN"
CAWNPORE TWILL
NEGLIGE SHIRTS.

THE ELGIN CAWNPORE TWILL NEGLIGE SHIRTS, made as per illustration with Soft Fronts, White Linen Neck Bands and White Linen Cuffs. In plain White, or White with Red or Blue Woven Stripes. Fast Colors.

WHITE, Rs. 2-4; STRIPES, Rs. 2-8 each.

The same Shirt with White Linen Neck Band and Wristbands of Cawnpore Twill instead of White Linen Cuffs, in White or Colored Stripes.

Re. 1-12 and 1-14 each.

MEASUREMENTS.—
A Pattern Shirt or the following:—Size or Collar worn, size round chest, full height of person. The former preferred.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

—DEWAR'S—
—PERTH—
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SOLE AGENTS:
LATHAM AND CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. — BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMBIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, & B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.

A DANCE

Will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant.

Admission one Rupee, Ladies Free. Members Half rice.

Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned or at the door.

W. H. LYNCH, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED, SIX OVERSEERS, or Upper Subordinates for the inspection of houses in different parts of the City, salary Rs. 100 per month. Only such persons as have a thorough knowledge of construction and sanitary requirements of buildings need apply. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be made to the undersigned.

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Municipal Offices, 8th May, 1897.

FOR SALE.

TWO STEAM LAUNCHES, in good working order, also one IRON MUD BARGE. For particulars apply at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, where the launches may be inspected between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Offers for the lot or each separately should be submitted in sealed covers, addressed to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, on or before the 25th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or any offer.

J. HEXT, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed TUESDAY, 25th May 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. P. B. Savile, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,500 CAST-IRON SOLEPLATES universal pattern for Rails with pins and 3,500 caps with bolts and washers for B. G. Rails, will be received by the undersigned upto 1 P. M., (Gunfire) on MONDAY, the 17th instant, and will be submitted to the Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta, for orders. The Superintendent of Stores does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, Wari Bunder, at any time during office hours.

J. COLLETT, Sub. Assistant Superintendent in charge of Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1897, 12-15 noon, to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1896.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy made by the Board as additional Directors of the Company.

4.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1897, at 12 noon, to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2.—To sanction a declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Jamsetji Ardeser Wadia and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy made by the Board as additional Directors of the Company.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to 18thMay, 1897, both days inclusive.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NO. 74 OF 1897.

In the matter of KHERAJ CULLIANJI of Bombay, Hindu, carrying on business in Silk Piece-Goods in Mandvi Street, Opposite Jackaria Musjid, out of Fort, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of HAJI ADAM ESMAIL MAHOMED HAJI ESSACK ELLIAS AND HASSAN HAJI JUSUB, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors Haji Adam Esmail Mahomed Haji Essaic Ellias and Hassan Haji Jusab was filed in this Honourable Court on the eighth day of May Instant—and whereas the said Kheraji Cullianji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this 9th day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court,

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 10th day of May, 1897.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NO. 590 OF 1896.

Re PUNAMCHAND NAGINDAS, NAGINDAS DOWLATCHAND, NYALCHAND LALU and LALJI KHUSHAL of Bombay, Hindus, till recently doing business in partnership in the name of PUNAMCHAND NAGINDAS, the first two persons also doing business in partnership in the name of NAGINDAS DOWLATCHAND ; adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that NAGINDAS DOWLATCHAND has on this day obtained a Rule Nisi from this Honourable Court calling upon Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, to appear before this Honourable Court on the nineteenth day of May, Instant, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel and show cause, if any, he has, why he should not hand over to the said Nagindas Dowlatchand all the partnership books of account and all the Assets of the firm of Punamchand Nagindas in his hands in the above estate—Dated this 5th May, 1897.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHANJI, wife of MADHAVJI PURSHOTAM, late of Bombay, HinduInhabitant, deceased.

MADHAVJI PURSHOTAM, widower of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness : Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI. This 7th day of May, 1897. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Connecticut, United States of America.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Gold Dollars...500,000.
PAID UP ,, ,, ,, ...200,000.
TOTAL ASSETS (exclusive of Uncalled Capital) ,, ...447,000.

I HAVE THIS DAY been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT of the above Company for the Presidency of Bombay, and am prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS by FIRE on——every description of property at Current Rates.

W. R. RAE, General Manager.

51, Apollo Street, 1st May, 1897.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON : HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 11th May, 1897, at 4 P.M., to consider the question of resuming monthly instead of daily Wages to Mill-hands.

Millowners, who are not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee, JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1st May, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

ombay, 25th February 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, for the supply of the following stores :—

I. Miscellaneous stores of country produce	}	Required during the 12 months commencing from 1st July, 1897.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow		
III. Stationery		
IV. Clothing		Do. Do. 2 years commencing 1st July, 1897.

2 Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II ; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III ; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Stationery,
Tenders for Clothing,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 30th April, 1897.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

DEPUTY AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere. LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :— BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.

Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO., OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GLOVES.

FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3	8
COLORED SUEDE ,, ...	3	8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3	0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5	0
WHITE & CREAM ,, ,, ...	5	0
BLACK ,, ,, ...	5	0

MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET which explains THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS. CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged,

Generous Conditions, Lowest Safe Rates, Liberal Surrender Values, Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES. ANNUAL CASH BONUSES. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LD.

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10,000 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., Chief Agents, 65-67, Esplanade Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY. AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD. *LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale.....	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE.....	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy AND BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Quarts.....	10 8
Pints	6 0

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh. FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free.....	15 12
½ ,, ,, ,, 7-8 or, post free.....	8 0
¼ ,, ,, ,, 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order, C. BERESFORD, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ..... ,,	4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE : 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES : Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH ; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanger, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,412½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,290
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	1	100 / 75	10 p.c.	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	31
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		625
Anglo-Indian	1,346	...	100	Nil	3
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	55
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	630
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,010
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	700
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.1	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	775xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd R.	920
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	25	675
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	263
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	996xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	1 pr. ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,460
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs66	1,675
Soonderdas	780	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	100	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	685
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	90
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	330
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	65
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,300	330	6,900
Do. New Issue	500	750	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	500	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	500	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	250	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	300	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	176
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	300	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs11	28½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	750	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	300	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	300	1,880	1,380	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	340	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	360
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,200	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	230
Volkart		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sagur.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	100	500	...	620
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	80	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23
Gold Leaf	"	23-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	23-13
Do. do. new	"	23-11
Australia, bar Gold	"	23-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-12
Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Dragons	"	13-15
Silver 1?	"	34-8
Do. 1?	"	35-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 6-3m., 6-27a. Low water, 0-32m., 0-8a.
Bombay Millowners' Association, adjourned meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered and the steamers St. Oswald and Ehrenfels left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Hunt will be held at 6 o'clock this evening, at the Gymkhana.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire was discovered amongst a quantity of cotton in the blow-room of the Presidency Mill, on Sunday morning, but was soon put out by the mill-hands. Several Municipal fire-engines were soon on the spot, but were not put into requisition. The fire is attributed to friction, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT KHETWADY.—Miss M. De Mello, a nurse in Sir J. J. Hospital, was passing along Kotachi Wadi, on Saturday, at 4 p.m., when a Hindu boy, aged about 18 years, snatched a handbag away from her. It contained Rs. 23 in cash and currency notes. He was running away, but was stopped by two other Hindus, who made him over to the police. The lad had passed the bag to a confederate, who has not been found. The police are making enquiries for him.

MAHOMEDAN PARENTS ROBBED BY THEIR DAUGHTER.—Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Hassum, a Mahomedan, residing with his family on the first floor of a house at Tandel Street, reported to the police on Saturday, that his married daughter Hawabai, aged about 15 years, took a key from under her mother's pillow some time during the previous night, and having opened a box abstracted therefrom Rs. 260 in cash and made away with it. This is the third time that Hawabai has disappeared.

A MAHOMEDAN SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Mahomedali, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-five years, and keeping a fruit shop at Mutton Road, was putting out a lamp in his room on the night of Sunday, when the lamp fell on his head. The oil ran down over his clothes, setting fire to them. Some townsmen who saw this, at once ran to his assistance and extinguished the flame, but not before he had been seriously burnt about his body, necessitating his removal to, and detention in, the J. J. Hospital.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. E. Shellim presiding. Resolutions were passed amending the Articles of Association as follows:—In sub-article 10 to article 98, for the words, Rs. 20,000, the words Rs. 40,000 were substituted. In article 123 the words, not exceeding ten per cent. of such nett profit were omitted. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster, A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Duquesne Greys	Ross.
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti.
Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adams.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LEARNING THE ROGUE'S TRADE.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Naranjee Soonderdas, a Hindu, lad of 15 years, was charged, with two other Hindus, with embezzling Rs. 3,000 in currency notes, belonging to his employer, a cloth-dealer, named Tricumdas Callianjee. The amount was entrusted to Naranjee for payment to another dealer having his shop in Hanuman Lane. He did not pay it there; and on being questioned by his master, said that the two other accused met him in the road, assaulted him, confined him in a small room, and robbed him of the bundle of notes. For want of evidence, the other two Hindus were discharged, while Naranjee was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

A GOLDSMITH ROBBED.—Bala Appa, a goldsmith, residing at Poputwadi, Kalbadevi Road, left Bombay in December last, in consequence of the prevalence of bubonic fever, and went to reside at Dabhol. At the latter place he received a telegram on the 15th instant, from one of his relatives, informing him that his house had been broken into, and he returned to Bombay on the 8th idem. On his return, he found that two iron bars from a back window facing into a sweepers' gully were removed forcibly, and on further examination of his room he discovered that a large wooden-box had been forced open, and silk and wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 1,394, were stolen therefrom. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

THE DEATH OF MR. NANDSHANKER PARWATISHANKER, B. A., LL. B.—A correspondent writes:—This sad event, which took place on Saturday night, at his residence in Kaptatio Chaklo, has occasioned great grief and sorrow among his relations and friends. The deceased was connected from his mother's side with the late lamented Shastri Dinmani Shanker, of world-wide celebrity and renown. Born of a respectable family, Mr. Nandshanker was educated under the wholesome supervision of his father, R. B. Parwatishanker and graduated in Arts at the comparatively young age of twenty-one. With his usual energy he proceeded onwards, and a couple of years later took the degree of LL.B. He enjoyed a good reputation in Surat, as is evidenced by the fact that he was only last year elected permanent president of the Nagar Brahmin Union and that he represented that city at the Congresses of Poona and Calcutta, being duly deputed by the Congress Committee. Mr. Nandshanker, who died of chronic consumption, had a fair practice here in the local law-courts as also abroad, and was particularly famous as a young and astute member of the Surat Bar. The deceased leaves behind him a widow hardly fifteen years of age.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER:—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Luchmon Ragoo alias Narayan Ragoo, a Hindu, having a record of ten previous convictions, was charged with theft of a bottle of rosewater, valued at Rs. 6-8-0, the property of a Borah keeping his shop in Abdul Rehman Street. The accused, on Thursday morning last, went to the shop of the complainant, who is a dealer in attar, and said that his master wanted to buy two bottles of rosewater, and asked him to send the bottles with his servant with a chit showing their price. Complainant gave two bottles in charge of his servant, Yessoo Madu. While on the way at Telly Moholla the servant put the basket containing the bottles on the ground and went to a bye-lane. In the meantime, accused took one of the bottles and was running away, when the servant came up and followed him. The accused threw the bottle on the road, but was arrested by two townsmen, and was handed over to the police. His Worship remarked that he had a mind to commit the accused to the Sessions, but the amount of property stolen being very small, he sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A WEDDING AT BHUJ.—A correspondent from Bhuj writes:—This little station which has been full of festivities for the last fortnight, owing to H. H. Rao Sir Khengarji Savar Bahadur's daughter's marriage with H. H. the Maharajah of Kotah, witnessed, on the 21st ultimo, another wedding, viz., that of Miss Lily Mary Margaret Theodorene, the eldest daughter of an old resident of Bhuj, Mr. James D'Esperance, the Superintendent of the Bhuj School of Arts, with Mr. Anthony M. De Souza, the eldest son of Mrs. Jane De Souza and the late Mr. Manoel De Souza, a well-known resident of Bombay. Precisely at 9 a.m. the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, which was tastefully and beautifully decorated, was filled with a large congregation, consisting of all the officers of Her M.'s 17th Bombay Infantry, the Thakore Saheb of Sayla, with his sons and the Durbaree officials, besides the goodly concourse of relatives who added to the grandeur of the occasion. It was an imposing scene which will remain engraved in our memory for a long time to come. The band of the abovementioned regiment, which was kindly placed at the disposal of Mr. D'Esperance by the Commanding Officer and officers, discoursed excellent music under the guidance of Mr. H. Dell, the bandmaster, both at church and at home. The bride, who looked very pretty in a becoming attire of white silk trimmed with lace and decorated with orange blossoms, was given away by her father, Rev. Father Gyr, S. J., solemnized the marriage. The reverend gentleman on administering the Holy Sacrament of Matrimony, delivered a most impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion, and at its conclusion wished the newly-married couple a life of happiness and plenty. After the sermon all in the church attended the Holy Sacrafice of mass, and all accompanied the bridal party to the residence of Mr. J. D'Esperance, where, having proposed and drunk to the health of the happy pair and partaken of cake, they returned home to meet in the evening in response to Mr. D'Esperance's invitation. The mandap, which was elegantly decorated, afforded the guests ample room for dancing, a performance which was briskly kept up till the small hours of the morning. The next evening, after partaking of cake and wine at the temporary residence of the bridegroom in camp, in response to his mother, Mrs. Jane de Souza's kind invitation, the party returned to Mr. D'Esperance's and looked all smiles by 9 o'clock, when they energetically went through a grand programme, which was kept up till morning, the same band being in attendance. The wedding presents of the bride were neatly arranged on a decorative table in the drawing-room, and were both numerous and attractive, being in gold and silver, and executed chiefly by the smart jewellers in Bhuj.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th May:—

MODY BAY RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd April 1897, submitting an offer made by Mr. Kharsedji Jehangir Khambatta to lease for ten years a plot of land at Mody Bay Reclamation, containing 234 square yards, at a rate of rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum; stating that the land applied for is occupied by the applicant on monthly tenancy at Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem equivalent to Rs. 1-8-2 per square yard per annum; and recommending that a lease for ten years be offered on the following conditions:—(1) That rent be paid at Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. (2) That the Trustees reserve the right to resume possession of the land on giving twelve months' notice and on paying for the building, but not for any machinery that may be therein. (3) That any building erected on the land is not to be removed wholly or in part until three months prior to the termination of the lease and that rent be then paid in advance up to the date of expiry of lease.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 27th April 1897, stating, with reference to an enquiry made, that the leasing of this narrow slip will not hinder the letting of the other plots.

Resolution.—The land may be let on lease for ten years at the rate of Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum on the conditions recommended by the Traffic Manager.

GROUND RENT OR EXTRA FEES.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 20th April 1897, forwarding for favorable consideration, letters from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Finlay, Muir & Co., in which they request that ground-rent instead of extra fees may be charged on their respective consignments of castor seeds and groundnuts shut out by the S.S. "Britannia," and recommending that, as the packages referred to did not cause inconvenience in working other cargo, some concession may be made and furnishing a statement showing what the ground-rents and warehouse charges would amount to as compared with extra fees.

Resolution—Subject to the sanction of Government as the room in the shed was not required for other cargo, ground-rent should be charged in these cases instead of extra fees.

NEW CAPSTAN.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th April 1897 reporting that a Capstan of the new pattern describe in Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co.'s letter of 10th July 1894 would be more useful at Prince's Dock entrance than at the Merewether Dry Dock and that it would be advatageous to place it as shown on tracing No. 4705—M-3 and forwarding two detailed estimates, viz., one for acapstan of the new pattern on the north side of the Prince's Dock entrance including foundations and erection and also for taking and erecting the bollards amounting to Rs. 9,226, down the other for taking down the present Capstan on and north side of the Prince's Dock entrance and re-erecting it on east side of entrance to Merewether Dry Dock including foundations amounting to Rs. 1,626.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th March 1897, addressed to the Engineer, saying that he agrees in the following remark of the Senior Dock Master:—North Pier Head, Prince's Dock. "A line drawn from the present capstan to the stone terminal nearest to the Swing Bridge (outside). I would propose that the capstan be shifted along this line to where the turning in bollards now are, and these bollards be shifted along the same line to within 50 feet of the terminal. These bollards have never been of the least use where they now are and cannot be used. Regarding the new capstan, I do not consider one of this pattern would be required at the Dry Dock, but one of such pattern would be of immense service at the Pier Head. At the Dry Dock one moving at 15 revolutions per minute would meet all requirements, but at the pier head a capstan moving quicker would often pick up the slack of a bow line and save a vessel's touching the wall. I would, therefore, suggest for consideration that the capstan now on the Prince's Dock Pier Head be moved to the Dry Dock and one of the new pattern be placed in the new position there."

Submitted plan No. 4705—M-3 showing in red the proposed position of capstan to be removed from Prince's Dock North Pier Head and plan also numbered 4705—M-3 showing the position for the proposed new capstan marked B and the bits proposed to be moved from C to D.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The work may be proceeded with to the debit of the provision made in the current year's Budget.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th April 1897, reporting that, owing to several buildings and Municipal water tanks being in the way, the work of filling in plot A at Tank Bunder and making cross roads on it could not be completed during last year; and, as several of the buildings have now been pulled down, requesting sanction to go on with the filling in as far as possible before the rains set in, and proposing to meet the expenditure from the unexpended balance of about Rs. 3,008 of the sanctioned amount, there being no provision in the current budget for the work.

Resolution.—Sanctioned for inclusion in the Supplementary Budget, to be met from loan funds.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No.82, dated 29th April 1897, directing the issue of a notification authorising Mr. Ebrahim Ahmed, a Master of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamers, pilot vessels in the Port of Bomby.

Resolution.—Mr. Ebrahim Ahmed is appointed under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the bylaws approved by Government for pilots of coasting Steamers for the time being in force.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th April 1897.	Total from 1st April to 30th Apr. 1897.	For week ending 30th Apr. 1896.	Total from 1st to 30th April 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	16	70	26	105
" out of "	14	67	19	105
" transported ..	10	36	11	56
" attended to ...	1	7	1	7
" Warped.......	5	11	2	8

BAI MOTLIBAI HOSPITAL AT KARANJ.

THE following Government resolution was issued yesterday:—

With the object of establishing a dispensary in their village, Mr. Dadabhai Pestanji Karanjia and other public-spirited inhabitants of the village of Karanj in the Surat District subscribed amongst themselves and offered to Government a sum of Rs. 10,000, which was supplemented by a donation of Rs. 20,000 from Bai Motlibai Jehangir Nasarvanji Wadia. After a careful consideration of the question as to the mode in which these sums should be utilized so as to ensure complete compliance with the wishes of the donors, His Excellency the Governor in Council came to the conclusion that a sum of about Rs. 7,000 should be set aside for the cost of constructing the dispensary building, that the balance should form an endowment fund and be vested under the Charitable Endowments Ac, 1890, and that Government should, on the usual conditions, give as a grant-in-aid a sum not exceeding one-half of so much of the estimated annual cost of maintenance as is not met from the interest on the endowment fund, on the understanding that the District Local Board, which will manage the dispensary under the grant in-aid rules, will provide for the remaining expenditure. This arrangement having met with the approval of the donors and of the District Local Board, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, on the usual terms, a grant of Rs.300 a year to the dispensary with effect from the date on which the dispensary is opened. The Collector has been requested to settle, in consultation with the donors, and submit to Government for approval, a draft application, vesting order and scheme in regard to the proposed vesting of the sum of Rs. 23,000 as an endowment under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. His Excellency the Governor in Council has gladly availed himself of this opportunity to establish an additional dispensary, and desires to express his appreciation of the liberality which has enabled Government to give effect to the beneficent intentions of the donors. In compliance with the wishes of Mr. Karanjia and his friends, Government are pleased to direct that the institution should bear the name of the principal benefactor, Bai Motlibai.

THE Madras Government has approved the grant to the Rev. F. C. Gittens, Chaplain of Coimbatore, of one acre of land in Arupparpalayam village, situated within half-a-mile of the Coimbatore Railway station, free of assessment as a site for a church. As the value of the land exceeds Rs. 100 the sanction of the Government of India has been applied for the grant.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply, CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

DEATH OF MR. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

IT is with great regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, a merchant and agent to several mill companies, which took place yesterday morning at his bungalow at Mahim. He was a member of an ancient and respectable Parsee family, and was educated at the Elphinstone Institution in the time of Dr. Harkness. He commenced life as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Martin Young and Co., a well-known mercantile house in Bombay many years ago. Mr. Alfred Fulcher, partner, separated from the firm and established another under the name of Messrs. Fulcher Cooper and Co. Mr. Cooper, the second partner, had been the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company in Bombay before he joined the firm, the business and fortunes of which he influenced for many years. Mr. Jehangir Mody was selected guarantee broker to the firm, which carried on an extensive business with England and the Continent. In India they were the pioneers of Ginning Factories and Presses in the Berars. Subsequently, on its being found that the staple of ginned cotton was not in favour, the factories and presses were converted into cotton spinning and weaving mills. Mr. Jehangir had, under his own management, a ginning factory in Karachi, which has been very successfully carried on. He also managed the Badneira Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. He was then owner and agent of several other joint stock companies not only in Bombay, but at Madras, Akola, Hyderabad in Sind, Bhownugger, Mowa, and Karanja. While in business connection with Messrs. Fulcher Cooper and Co., he, in conjunction with the partners of the firm, had seven sailing ships built in England for carrying on trade with ports on the Malabar Coast, etc., and started an iron ship company, known as the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. They also floated a marine insurance company for underwriting risks on vessels, cargo, etc. Mr. J. A. Shepherd was the Chief Engineer under whose advice the firm's ships and steamers were built, and through whose exertions they made handsome profits. Eventually Mr. Shepherd took over the greater portion of the firm's navigation business, extended its sphere by adding fresh vessels, and now owns a magnificent fleet of coasting steamers. Besides being agent to several mill companies, Mr. Jehangir was a director in the Sassoon and Allance Silk Mill, the Alliance Mill, the Oriental Mills, the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, etc., and presses and ginning factories. Mr. Jehangir built an hospital and a dispensary at Badneira, in the Berars, the opening ceremony of which was performed in July, 1893, at which Colonel Mackenzie, Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. Bullock, Commissioner, and others spoke in very high terms of the founder, Mr. Jehangir's benefactions. In performing the opening ceremony at the hospital Colonel Mackeneie remarked: "By his gift of this hospital, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody shows that he is a worthy member of that distinguished race among whose many virtues the virtue of charity is pre-eminent; and in his degree he takes rank with those princely gentlemen, the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoys, the Readymoneys, the Wadias, the Cowasjee Jehangirs, the Camas, the Petits, the Dady Setts, and others, whose acts have shed lustre upon, and brought honour to the Parsee name."

It was only about a year ago, namely, on the 26th April, 1896, that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., performed the ceremony of opening the Bai Bhikaeejee Jehangir Mody Parsee Sanitarium at Lanowli, the largest of the deceased gentleman's benefactions. The sanitarium is situated on an elevated piece of ground on Lanowli Hill, for the use of Parsee families who may be in need of a change of air and scene to recruit their health. Two of Mr. Jehangir's sons happened to fall sick almost simultaneously, and when every effort had been made by medical men to restore them, but in vain, they were removed to Lanowli, where their parent possessed a house. The effect of the change soon became apparent, and the young men progressed favourably though slowly. This so far impressed Mr. Jehangir with the advantages of mountain air that, soon after the complete recovery of his sons, he resolved to build a convalescent home for the use of his community. This he did at once with the advice and co-operation of his wife, Bai Bhicaeejee. As he had then purchased nearly twenty acres of land, he further resolved to extend the scope of his generosity, and to build altogether ten villas or bungalows, each for the accommodation of a Parsee family. Each bungalow has been supplied with not only ordinary furniture, but with all other requisites that are generally used in a family house. In front of the bungalows is a well-cultivated garden. The undermentioned gentlemen had consented to act as trustees of the sanitarium:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C. I. E., and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Collector of Income Tax, since deceased. Mrs. Jehangir endowed the institution with means for its maintenance, and had nobly and good heartedly encouraged her husband in the starting and completion of the work. Sir Jamsetjee remarked at the performance of the opening ceremony that, while thanking and congratulating Mr. Jehangir Mody for the erection of the sanitarium, they must not forget his other charitable works. It was only a few months ago that they read of his other charity, namely, the founding of an hospital and dispensary at Badneira. Besides that, he had offered a helping hand to his co-religionists at Madras and Badneira by supplying them with funds for digging wells, for building a compound-wall round a religious place, and for other religious purposes.

Mr. Jehangir Mody had been ailing for nearly a month with a rheumatic swelling on the leg, on which an operation was performed some days ago. He did not improve, though under the best medical treatment, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the sixtieth year of his age. His funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended. He leaves behind him a widow, five sons, and four daughters, and a wide circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss. Out of respect to his memory besides the offices of the companies managed by him, the offices of the Port Canning Land and Improvement Company, the Alliance Mill, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, and other mills, of which the deceased was a director, were closed yesterday.

A MINISTERIAL order published in the *Armee Verordnungsblatt*, under the hand of General von Gossler on March 21, indicates the changes in the organisation of the German Army which are to be brought about through the votes of the year 1897-98. The scope of the reorganisation has been previously indicated, but the new order gives the official direction. The forth half-battalions of the infantry regiments are suppressed, and out of these in pairs—except in the case of the 1st Foot Regiment of the Guard—full battalions will be formed, which will be united in two-battalion regiments, and these again save the 5th Hessian Regiment (No. 168), will be linked in brigades. In order to carry out this reorganisation the staffs are to be created of 16 infantry brigades, thirty-three regiments, and sixty-six (full) battalions, and the number of officers will be increased by sixteen brigade commanders, thirty-three regimental commanders, 244 second-lieutenants, and sixty-six medical officers, while a reduction will be made of sixty-seven battalion commanders, two captains, two first lieutenants, and sixty assistant surgeons. To the cavalry fifteen captains and lieutenants will be added, and to the ballooning section two captains as instructors. Another change is in the designation of the "Meldereiter" detachments of the 10th Army Corps, which is henceforth to be known as a "Garde-Jager zu Pferde" detachment. The strength of this estafette detachment with an army corps is to be that of a squadron of the cavalry regiment to which it is attached, and officers, men, and horses will be borne upon the strength of the particular regiment. In order to release a number of artillery officers on the Active List for other duties, the personnel of the artillery depots of open towns will be supplied by officers on the inactive establishments, while, in order to relieve the chief artillery officers at Metz and Thorn in the matter of administrative duties, pensioned officers of the field artillery will be appointed to the depots in these fortresses. These dispositions, with others of minor importance, came into force on April 1, and will be completed as soon as possible.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·573	N	2	102·6	76·1	29	...	3·2	−0·83
Sirsa	29·571	SSE	1	106·	74·8	13	..	1·38	−0·62
Delhi	29·555	W	7	104·2	83·0	17	..	1·26	−1·75
Agra	29·577	SW	7	106·	77·7	22	...	1·37	−0·23
Cawnpore	29·590	WSW	8	108·0	80·1	32	...	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·594	WSW	10	109·1	80·3	20	..	1·26	−0·83
Jhansi	29·630	NW	3	108·7	83·2	10	..	3·01	+1·30
Jacobabad	29·623	E	3	114·2	73·1	36	..	0·60	−0·75
Karachi	29·751	WNW	15	90·8	79·0	76	...	0·27	−1·57
Jeypore	29·636	WSW	5	109·1	74·9	32	...	1·48	−0·27
Ajmere	29·648	W	8	10	83·5	29	...	2·14	+1·61
Deesa	29·743	WNW	11	116·5	75·5	61	..	1·51	+0·35
Ahmedabad	29·790	W	4	109·8	79·1	60	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·770	W	19	105·6	74·1	59	..	2·31	+1·68
Rajkot	29·805	W	15	113·9	74·2	67	...	1·89	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·792	WSW	11	106·1	80·3	45	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·825	W	12	85·	76·8	86	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·715	WSW	4	116·0	79·6	31	...	2·02	+0·89
Indore	29·723	W	7	104·5	79·1	37	..	0·65	−0·19
Saugor	29·637	WSW	8	104·8	77·8	31	...	3·23	+0·69
Jubbulpore	29·695	SW	4	106·5	71·6	14	...	4·07	+1·00
Hoshangabad	29·687	SSW	1	109·	77·7	42	...	1·53	−0·61
Khandwa	29·717	NW	12	100·2	86·1	32	...	1·15	−0·35
Raipur	29·638	Calm	6	110·0	81·0	13	...	5·19	+2·23
Nagpur	29·663	N	9	112·2	83·0	15	..	2·27	−1·10
Amraoti	29·693	WNW	7	109·	81·3	20	...	4·11	+1·43
Akola	29·717	WNW	10	100·1	82·7	45	...	1·35	−1·67
Surat	29·796	SSW	4	104·2	80·1	74	...	0·79	+0·51
Malegaon	29·745	WNW	14	105·	77·1	52	...	0·49	−0·93
Bombay	29·8·9	NW	9	91·4	80·6	73	..	0·54	−0·39
Poona	29·795	WNW	18	101·5	69·4	45	..	1·42	−0·98
Ahmednagar	29·748	N	17	104·3	71·4	45	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·747	NNW	5	106·1	76·1	21	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·736	NW	13	108·8	77·4	35	...	6·85	+3·86
Ratnagiri	29·791	NNW	9	91·4	80·3	67	...	0·21	−0·64
Belgaum	29·780	WNW	19	96·2	65·8	57	...	3·45	−1·33
Goa	29·827	N	17	89·0	80·4	69	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·813	N	11	89·2	82·4	67	...	0·40	−2·78
Mangalore	29·819	Calm	5	91·8	80·4	70	...	5·0	−0·29
Calicut	29·791	NNW	17	88·3	80·0	71	...	21·23	+9·62
Cochin	29·811	NNE	F	90·3	77·6	73	0·02	20·38	+1·94
Bangalore	29·718	W	12	99·3	72·8	50	...	6·22	−0·26
Secunderabad	29·648	NW	10	109·8	83·7	32	...	2·55	−1·61
Masulipatam	29·672	SSW	7	100·7	83·5	77	...	11·99	+3·12
Bellary	29·733	WNW	11	107·2	81·3	30	...	2·83	−0·88
Cuddapah	29·69	W	G	112·3	89·5	50	...	5·19	−1·77
Madras	29·687	S	9	106·0	83·0	66	...	51·25	+19·59
Coimbatore	29·788	S	4	91·4	71·3	82	0·17	9·12	+1·11
Trichinopoly	29·741	W	6	103·1	77·8	56	...	20·55	+8·53
Negapatam	29·725	SW	9	102·6	81·9	68	...	47·75	+16·06
Colombo	29·821	WSW	13	90·0	82·5	8	...	52·76	+6·62
Aden	29·769	E	19	100·3	80·3	72	...	0·07	−3·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M = Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces, and highest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole country, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola, 18 at Ahmednagar, and 16 at Ghadechi, Rajkot and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Surat and Jacobabad, and the minimum in large excess at Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Coimbatore, and a few drops at Cochin. The wheather conditions are slighty favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly station in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon. With decrease of pressure difference between Colombo and Seychelles the winds are gradually decreasing in force at Colombo, and the sea is falling.

APRIL 9.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest on and off the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Calicut. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bangalore 18 at Bhuj and Poona, and 16 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Raipur, Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and the minimum similarly so at Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Mangalore and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 67° at Lahore and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at Coimbatore, Madras, Goa and Bombay. Very heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (5·39"), light showers at Coimbatore, and a few drops at Cochin and Colombo. The pressure difference between Colombo and Seychelles is decreasing, and the winds over the sea between the two places are gradually falling lighter in force. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states; "Barometer 29·910," and moderate to light south-south-east trade." To-day's telegram from Seychelles: states "Barometer 29·920," an overcast sky, light showers, moderate to light south-east trades." A special telegram from Zanzibar states: "Steam-ship Safari reports having met with mousoon on the first of May on the line forty-eight east with heavy rains." At Zanzibar the wind force is normal, and rains are apparently over.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Sunday: Pressure has generally increased except in Assam, Upper Burma, and East Bengal, where it has fallen. Readings are lowest in North Bihar, and pressure differences are still large between that region and Tenasserim and Bombay Coasts. North-westerly winds are more extensive than on Saturday, having extended across the Peninsula into Madras, but southerly to south-westerly winds still continue at the head of the Bay and across Bengal and Burma Coast. The force is strong in Bengal. The mean temperature has risen in Burma, Bengal, and the Punjab, been steady in Bombay, Gujerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, and fallen in other provinces. The fall equals five and a-half degrees in the North-West Provinces and a degree and a-half in Madras. The mean temperature is below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Tenasserim, and excessive everywhere else. The highest maximum is a hundred or fourteen degrees at Khammamett. Heavy rain has fallen in Lower Burma, tavoy reporting five and Rangoon three inches. Light rain is reported in Upper Burma and Assam, the heaviest amount is 0·65 inch in Silchar. Light to heavy rain has fall in parts of the South Peninsula, the heaviest fall is five inches at Calicut, elsewhere the weather has been fine.

Monday: The barometer has increased in Assam, Upper Burma, part of Bengal, but generally decreased elsewhere. The area of lowest pressure has been transferred westward and now lies over the submontane districts, extending from Ludhiana to Bahraich. In other respects the pressure conditions are little changed. The north-west winds are now decreasing in extent and southerly winds are reported from the whole of the bay area and Lower Bengal. The force is strong over Bombay, Rajputana, and central parts of the country. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma, been steady in Bengal, Bombay, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and Madras, and risen in North-West India. Heat is generally excessive except in Lower Burma and North Punjab, were it is less than usual. The highest maximum is a hundred and fourteen degress at Jacobabad. Rain has been general in Lower Burma and Assam, scattered showers in Upper Burma and South Peninsula. The principal amounts are two and three-quarter inches at Diamond Island, one and a-half at Akyab, and three inches at Silchar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·814
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		74·6
Relative humidity of Air		7·16
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		80·0
General Directions of wind *		NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	248

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Colna, 1,404 tons, Captain A Thomas, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, brought a cargo of four boxes of treasure.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Kurrachee via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W Bedford, Mr A J L Greaves, Mr Bhukundas and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. Setos 1,152 tons, Captain F. Jacobs, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Zanzibar (28th April) brought a general cargo and 199 deck passengers. The Vessel consigned to Mr. F. Heyer.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Thames s.	Nantes	China, &c.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Chupra s	Hill	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Dwarka, Tice, obtained her port-clearance yestorday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Colna, for Persian Gulf.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORT,—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikhs s—931 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Beehar; 85 bales wool, B Balkissandas; 187 bales wool, L Bhicamchand; 49 bales wool, K Kessachand; 52 bales wool, Motiram Sivram; 56 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee; and 3,150 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Veerum.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 12 bales skins, V Mahomedbhoy and Co; 50 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 15 cases condiment, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 5 hogsheads chutney, D P Fatha and Co; 120 cwt chutney, A Salmon and Co; 18 cwt chutney, Framjee Newrojee; 100 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee; 88 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 115 cwt gum, S Peerbhoy Oamjee; 1 case tortaise shell, M Lalljee; 65 cwt gum, Abdool Moonum; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce 10 bales woolen carpets, Mowjee Bhanjee; 18 bales hides, H O H Hassoon; 14 cwt gum, K Shurrif and Co., and 32 cwt deerhorns, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikhs s—2,001 cwt rapeseed The Holland Bombay Trading Co; 12,065 cwt myrabollams Jaitha Veeram; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 50 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 500 cwt buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 103 cwt sandlewood, K N Curanee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Deepdale s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Nassee Khairaz and Co: 50 bales cotton, A Blascheek and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,200 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Barton Anderson s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co 120 bales cotton, A Blascheeck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Barton Anderson s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 500 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Ilar s—100 bales cotton, E Spitzer and Co 120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—1? bales twist, Yan Shun and Co: 31 cwt cloves, and 69 cwt sandalwood, F M Chinoy; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 55 cwt jardalao, Quan Lun Eveo.
Hydaspes s—375 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Rosetta s—35 bales twist, Ellias E Sassoon: 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co: 1 tarred pearl powder, M M Esmailbhoy; 1½ cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—100 bales cotton and 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 62 bales twist, M Harrackchend; 25 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 13 chests opium, F M Chinoy.
Idzumi Maru s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Hydaspes s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co; 377 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—2,379 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.
Hydaspes s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.
Rosetta s—1 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 5.)

Mr A Earle, Offg Magte and Collr, Saran is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr E P Chapman, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr H A Lane, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Siliguri, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd March 1897.

The Lieut Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon Mr C A Wilkins, of his seat in the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 28th April, 1897.

Mr A C Edwards, Professor in the Patna College, is appointed to be Principal of that Institution, with effect from the date on which he receives charge of that office from Mr. A L V Ewbank, about to retire.

Mr Phani Bhusan Mukerji, Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed to act temporarily as Principal of that Institution, with effect from the 7th April, 1897, until relieved by Mr W Billing.

Mr Mukerji is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Pedler, or until further orders, on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Principal of the Hooghly College.

Mr W Billing, Principal, Krishnagar College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Hooghly College, during the absence on deputation, of Mr W Booth, or until further orders.

Mr W B Livingstone, Principal, Rajshahi College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Krishnagar College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W Billing, or until further orders.

Mr Jogendra Nath Das Gupta, Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C R Wilson, or until further orders.

Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerji, Professor, Rajshahi College, is appointed to act as Principal of that Institution, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W B Livingston, or until further orders.

The Rev Cyril Price is appointed to act temporarily as Chaplain of Dum Dum, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The Rev W H Bray, Senior Chaplain, St John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months, under articles 264 and 251 of the Civil Service Regulations, in commutation of the privilege leave for three months granted to him under the orders of the 13th March, 1897, with effect from the 25th March, 1897, or from the date on which he availed himself of the latter leave.

The Rev W A G Luckman, Offg Junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Senior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1897.

The Rev Cyril Price, Offg Chaplain of Dum Dum, is appointed to act as Junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April, 1897.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 8.)

Mr R P Dewhurst, offg Jt Magte, Jalaun, furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 22nd April, 1897.

The Rt Rev A Clifford, M A, Bishop of Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th June 1897.

Mr H P Reynolds, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Cawnpore to Saharanpur.

The Rev F J Clarke, Chaplain, from Sitapur to Naini Tal as Additional Chaplain, as a temporary measure.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Jt Magte, from Allahabad to Benares.

Mr C A C Streatfeild, Jt Magte, from Bijnor to Allahabad.

Mr J H Cox, Jt Magte, from Benares to Bijnor.

The following officers, who reported their arrival to the Additional Suptdg Engr, 3rd Circle, for Famine Relief at Allahabad on the dates noted below have been appointed Inspecting Officers in connection with Famine Relief Works and posted to the 3rd Circle for Famine Relief:—Capt J Fisher, 1st Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles); Lieut R E Cheyne, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavalry; and Lieut W C Anderson, 8th Regt of Madras infantry.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 9.

10 p.m. .... 82·7

MONDAY.—MAY 10.

6 a.m. .... 81·4
10 a.m. .... 86·4
2 p.m. .... 88·1
5 p.m. .... 87·3

CAPTAIN MORGAN, of the prussian Army, who went to Egypt last year at the Emperor's wish to watch and report upon the operation on the Nile, has just returned to Berlin. It is arranged that he shall rejoin the Egyptian headquarters in August, when it is hoped that the two railways from Wady Halfa to Dongola and Abu Hamed will be completed.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BASKETS! BASKETS!! BASKETS!!! Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the price Moderate. Fancy, Light, Durable.—Application to MA[illegible]SHURY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls. Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

PIANO by Schiedmayer and Soehne and a COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Very Cheap. Inspection invited. PIANO DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

N. B. DANTRA & Co's Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama's Furniture, Carriages, Horses, etc., at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW Mr. R. L. Trevithick's valuable furniture by Roberts, piano, garden, victoria, &c., at the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

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WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR. Salaries Rs. 250, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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SECOND ARTICLE WILL APPEAR In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE." OF MAY 21.

PROGRAMME.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING OLD BUILDING MATERIALS recovered from demolition of Officers' Bungalows at Marine Lines and near the Crawford Market Lines, &c., &c.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume the sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th May, 1897, at 2 p.m., at Officers' Bungalows, Marine Lines, a quantity of remaining old materials including teakwood doors and windows, &c.

Also the old building materials of the dismantled Market Line Quarters Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, near the Crawford Market.

And also at the E. E. B. D. M. W. Storeyard on the Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, comprising junglewood scantlings, deal boarded frames, privy benches, matting frames, wooden stands, deal battens, galvanized iron pipes, spring cocks, &c.

SALE OF TIN TOYS, SOAPS, BUTTONS, CUTLERY, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ali Mahomed Ayab Halai, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., at No. 194, Addul Rahman Street, near Cutlery Bazaar, consisting of tin toys, whistles, bugles, rattles, marbles, locks, knives and forks, tin spoons, tin plates, lead and slate pencils, buttons, soaps, brushes, purses, playing cards, exercise books, pocket books, cotton wicks, picture frames, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF FIRE PUMP and 10 Coils of MANILLA ROPE.

By order of Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Esq., the Income-Tax Collector, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, one fire hand pump by Howard, Taylor & Co., and ten coils of Manilla rope of sizes, attached under the Provisions of Sections 30 of the Income-Tax Act 11 of 1886.

Also by order of The Chief Presidency Magistrate; consisting of silk sadrias, metal watch, silver brooch, &c.

SALE OF HOSIERY, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Oomer Hassum and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a quantity of hosiery, cotton, woollen and coloured socks and stockings of sizes and sorts, guernsey shirts, night caps, scarfs, neckties, belts, tissue shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, empty boxes, chairs, stool, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, May 11th, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

In our report under Saturday evening's date were chronicled the latest advices to hand by wire through Reuter, and we now give below our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	41,000	37,000	41,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	27,000	33,000
" Continent	68,000	22,000	23,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,453,000	5,010,000	7,732,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,892,000	2,076,000	3,183,000
" " to Continent do.	2,617,000	2,065,000	3,016,000
" Stock in the Ports	430,000	398,000	625,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	2,930,000	2,954,030	4,000,860
" " Surats	234,000	332,730	241,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,175,000	1,112,890	1,680,130
" London	6,000	6,000	8,500
American Afloat	90,000	98,000	117,000
East Indian "	8,000	14,500	8,000
Total	1,280,000	1,229,390	1,813,630
Price of Middling-Americans	4 7-32d.	4 7-16d.	...
" Good Dhollera	3 16-32d.	3 7-16d.	...
Difference	23-32d.	1d.	...

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,49,065
" " Branches	Dec.	"	4,57,801
Other "	Dec.	"	11,66,234
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,31,299
Other authorised "			Unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	19,19,975
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	30,391
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	31,594
Cash	Dec.	"	4,49,802

To-day's weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay shows that the Cash Balance has diminished since the date of the previous Return by nearly 4½ lakhs at some 97¾ laks, compared with a decrease of 10¼ lakhs at 102¼ lakhs, then disclosed. The items principally accountable for this diminution are Private Deposits and Loans, from the former of which there have been withdrawals to the extent of 11¼ lakhs, while from the latter some 19 lakhs were taken. Public Deposits both at the Head Office and at the Branches show a falling off of 2½ lakhs and 4½ lakhs, respectively. On the other hand, Government Securities have increased by 1¼ lakh, Bills discounted and purchased by over ¼ lakh, and Balances with other Banks by some ¼ lakh.

COTTON.—This market has been active to-day, and a fair amount of business in ready cotton has been put through. Prices are generally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher. In forward stuff New Bengals, for January delivery, are enquired for at Rs. 170, and Broach, March delivery, at Rs. 216, but no sellers are to be found at these prices.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Owing to the fall in sterling Exchange and a better enquiry from the other side, Linseed and Rapeseed have been in demand, and prices have risen, but the smallness of stocks must be held responsible for the purchases being inconsiderable. Sellers are reluctant to make forward contracts.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,560	bales.
Wheat	2,338	cwts.
Linseed	3,802	"
Rapeseed	8,952	"
Gingellyseed	1,221	"
Poppyseed	6,977	"
Castorseed	2,508	"
Rice	6,078	"

FREIGHTS.—The following is reported:—Methley Hall (s) has been berthed for Genoa and Marseilles, May loading, with about 4,500 tons at 7s. 6d. per ton; for Amsterdam, May loading, business has been done at 8s. per ton; and the Sheikh (s), May loading, for Antwerp, at 8s.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet in tone rates opened at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank wire was bought by the Bazaar to a fair extent, and rates receded 1-32d., all round. With Merchants' Bills very scarce, the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·53 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market with 103¼ quoted for Cash and 103¾ for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, at which level rates were maintained all day; 97¼ was named for Threes.

SHARES have been neglected, there being only a few changes in prices to report, viz., an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay and Burmah, in the first issue; of Rs. 15 in Alliance Mill; Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 15 in David. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,412½ per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.) Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	143	2	219
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	17,63,917	38,62,499	83,704	57,15,120
Total for 16 weeks	18,91,917	41,02,499	87,704	60,82,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,66,564	2,65,921	2,088	4,34,573
Per mile of Ry. do.	100	159	1	261
Total to corresponding date do.	25,60,158	48,33,822	1,12,957	75,08,037

Decrease for the week Rs. 67,573
Ditto to date " 14,23,917

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th April 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	1,000	10	1,510
Or per mile of Railway	29	57	1	87
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	6,172	7,629	83	13,884
Total for 16 weeks	6,672	8,629	93	15,394
Comparion. Total for corresponding week of previous year	613	370	7	990
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	21	...	57
Total to corresponding date do.	7,394	5,971	45	13,410

Increase for the week Rs. 520
Ditto to date " 1,9

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	68,000	2,77,000	4,000	3,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	601	9	757
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	13,00,377	29,19,404	63,669	42,83,450
Total for 16 weeks	1,68,377	31,95,404	67,969	46,32,450
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,989	3,13,046	16,030	4,53,065
Per mile of Ry do.	269	679	35	983
Total to corresponding date do.	19,06,679	42,73,721	86,465	62,66,865

Decrease for the week Rs. 1,04,065
Ditto to date " 16,34,415

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ASTWICK—DOWNE—May 7, at St. John the Evangelist's, Bombay, by the Rev. Scott, Conductor Geo. Astwick, of Quetta Arsenal, to Katie E. Downe, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOD—May 6, at Gwydr Cottage, Kurseong, the wife of E. P. Tod, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROOM—May 6, at Mount Road, Madras, Mr. Jas. Croom, Jr., Pianoforte dealer and Tuner, aged 53 years.

NEWHAM—May 2, at Kasauli, of enteric fever, William Edward Newham, Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway, Executive Engineer (retired) of Indian Public Works Department, aged 40 years.

PATTON—May 1, at Royapuram, Madras, Laura Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. James F. Patton, and daughter of the late retired Hony. Surgeon T. B. Turnbull.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

"HAVE you made up your mind to save from the gallows the murderer of a Brahmin?" That exhortation was addressed by a deputation of Brahmins and other villagers to the late Mr. Manmohun Ghose when, having satisfied himself that an innocent man had been falsely charged with the murder of a Brahmin, deemed it his duty to undertake his defence as the sole means of saving the life of an innocent man. The reply that it was not in his power to save any man's life, but that, believing Shamar Charan Pal to be guiltless, he had made up his mind to see that he was properly defended and had a fair trial, seemed to shock the deputation that surrounded the eminent lawyer's carriage, and they angrily asked: "If Shama Pal is not the murderer, will you tell us who is?" Manmohun declined to tell them whom he suspected, but he asked if any one of them had read the papers in the case or had seen the murder committed. This they had not done, but as everyone said he was guilty, there could be no doubt about the matter, and if Mr. Manmohun persisted in defending a man whom everybody believed to be guilty, he would make himself very unpopular in the country. The lawyer took the risk, and was hooted by the crowd in the precincts of the Sessions Court at Howrah. He had to protect the acquitted Shama from the popular fury when leaving the court a free man in November 1894. "The trial of Shama Charan Pal, an Illustration of Village Life, with an Introduction by Miss Orme, LL.B.," has just been published by Laurence and Bullen, London. Miss Orme looks to the publication of that remarkable trial to remove some of the lamentable ignorance prevailing in England as to the actual life of the Natives of India and thereby modify the misleading impression conveyed by the sensational pictures of the Anglo-Indian novel and the "inaccurate and unverified accounts of Anglo-Indians returned to England after years of official drill." Miss Orme's educational purpose might perhaps have been more effectually accomplished had she cast the story of Native Village Life disclosed in the trial in the form of a novel. The plot is ready made; the characters drawn from life; all that was needed to win the favour of a public enamoured of sensational picturesque surroundings was the skilful elimination of the technicalities of court procedure, and the repetitions of evidence necessary to the completeness of the record.

But as it stands, the trial of Shama Pal is full of interest for the general reader as well as of information for the English citizen who would understand the conditions of Indian life and the manner in which British administration affects those conditions, and is in turn modified by them. It will be some time no doubt before Miss Orme, or those whose enlightenment is desired, will realise that it is necessary to a right understanding of things Indian to accept as a fundamental fact that they in no wise resemble things English. The writer of the introduction says quite innocently, "To the English reader it will seem strange that no law exists in India to regulate the sale of poisonous drugs," and she adds that if the Brahmin who was murdered was poisoned "his murderers could have procured morphia without difficulty or risk of detection." No doubt; but if a license were necessary for the sale of morphia, poisons as deadly and more subtle could be procured in every village, without recourse to any drug store. In the Shama Pal case, an honest sub-inspector of police was suspended for withstanding the conspiracy to fasten guilt on an innocent man, and every Native pleader in Howrah refused to brave Brahmin opinion by undertaking the defence of the man falsely charged with the crime. Shama Pal was a punchayet in Bakshara, a village a short distance from Calcutta. A Brahmin money-lender, Jadu Chatterjee, also a punchayet, was the familiar friend of Shama, and owned a house and some land in the village. Jadu was 60 years of age, his wife 20 years younger. She had gone on a pilgrimage ten years before to Puri, in Orissa, and had brought back with her a young Uriya, named Pandu, who had lived in Jadu's house ever since without salary, occasionally working as a fitter at the factory of Apcar and Company. On 29th August, 1894, the Brahmin, Jadu Charterjee, having finished his midday meal, was visited by Shama. According to the wife, the latter stated that he had a purchaser for a gold ornament which he had pledged to Jadu, and asked him to bring the ornament to his house with a view to its sale. Jadu opened the box in which jewellery, on which money had been lent, was kept, took out the armlet, tied it in his cloth and went away with Shama. He did not return, and his wife left his evening meal in his bedroom and retired to her own. Husband and wife had been practically separated for several years. The next morning she was roused by Pandu, who asked her how he was to get in, as all the doors were fastened on the inside. He entered by the verandah, and found that a hole had been made in the wall, and that the heavy wooden chest in Jadu's bedroom had been broken open and all the jewellery taken. Six days afterwards the body of Nadu was found buried in a drain six hundred yards from Jadu's house and two hundred and forty yards from Shama's. The case for the prosecution was that Shama had drugged the Brahmin with morphia, and then strangled him. Having strangled him he had hidden the body under the staircase, returned to Jadu's house during the night, made a hole in the wall, and carried off the jewellery. The next morning Police Sub-inspector Rasik Lal Bose and the punchayet visited Jadu's house, and examined the wife and Pandu. The inspector and the punchayet made separate reports, stating that Jadu had left the house with Shama at four o'clock in the afternoon and that there was no one suspected of the crime. The body, when found, was so decomposed that the Civil Surgeon was unable to decide as to the cause of death, but the swollen features might in his opinion be attributable to strangulation. The contents of the stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser, but the analysis took some time.

Meanwhile the wife affirmed that when Shama visited the house on the morning after her husband's disappearance, she asked him why he had taken away her husband and what had become of him, but he did not reply. She and Pandu now said that her husband had left the house with Shama a little after twelve the previous day. A boy, named Gentu, Shama's grandson, came forward and said that he had been at Shama's all the day of the disappearance and saw the Brahmin arrive. Another boy, named Gauri, was playing with him outside, and they heard a sound. Gentu climbed a wall and saw his grandfather having the Brahmin by the throat in the garden. Both were standing up, the Brahmin stamping and waving his hands until he fell down dead. Mr. Collins, the District Magistrate, testified that this evidence was given with great intelligence, and with apparent truthfulness. When the statement was first made, the police officers sent for Gauri, who said that he had not played with Gentu for nearly a month, and that he had heard no sound of struggling at Lhama's house. Nevertheless, a few days later he corroborated Gentu in every particular. The body was discovered owing to a statement by the wife that two women, strangers, had come to her mother and told her that one of them had overheard Shama telling a man that he had killed a Brahmin and buried the body in a drain. The night was so dark, that the men did not see her, but she identified Shama. This evidence was put before the Sessions Court by the Government pleader, Roy N. C. Dutt, Bahadur, as conclusive, and he asked the Hindu jury to disregard any opinion given by the judge, as they were better able to judge of the actions of their own countrymen than a foreigner. The chemical analysis showed traces of morphia in the stomach, taken with, or soon after, a full meal of rice, eaten an hour before death. This disposed of the statement that the deceased's midday meal was his last, and raised the presumption that he partook of the supper of rice shortly before his death. Mr. Manmohun Ghose turned the witnesses and their concocted evidence inside out, and the jury, with the entire approval of the judge, unanimously acquitted Shama. The victims of this foul conspiracy, in which the whole village had taken part, was, however, still denounced as a Brahmin-murderer. He could not live in his house, and no one would buy it. Mr. Collins endeavoured to carry out the injuction of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Brett, to find out the real culprits. Much information was obtained, but it has led to nothing. The murderer or murderers of the Brahmin are still at large. This is a failure of justice which it behoves the Government of Bengal to deal with vigorously.

THE heavy reduction of India's foreign seaborne trade of late, owing to famine and pestilence, has not been accompanied by a corresponding downward movement in trans-frontier commerce. On the contrary, during the ten months ending on January 31st, there has been a very substantial increase, the total value of the trade being eight crores and sixty-six lakhs as compared with 734½ lakhs and 731¼ lakhs in the corresponding months of the two previous years. Frontier traffic, as a rule, developes very slowly, and if the rate of progress this year is not absolutely unprecedented, it is a very long time since it has been equalled. In ascertaining the causes of this expansion during a time of great depression in our sea-borne trade, the first point that claims consideration is that as the plague has been practically confined to the Bombay Presidency, it has not had a very disturbing influence in trans-frontier business. It is true that nearly one-eight of the trade goes by way of Sind and British Baluchistan, but this does not seem to have been affected, for although the increase therein is not equal to that of other provinces, it is still considerable. Another consideration which accounts for the apparent absence of adverse effect from famine on the figures is that the quantity of wheat and grain exported over our long line of frontier is small, the people in the sparsely populated regions beyond our borders being well able to grow sufficient food-stuffs for themselves and indeed to send surplus supplies into British India. The grain and pulse exported, all told, was only 8,876 tons, as compared with rather more than ten thousand tons on the preceding year. On the other hand, the grain and pulse (principally rice) we received by land during the ten months was 109,000 tons, as compared with 104,000 tons in the previous year. To these totals Nepal is far and away the largest contributor. The total value of imports of husked rice for instance was 31 lakhs and over 22¼ lakhs worth of this came from Nepal. It will thus be seen that business with our Asiatic neighbours in food-stuffs is too small for the figures to be greatly influenced by the famine.

The increase of commerce for the ten months has not been of a one-sided character, having been proportionate on both sides of the account. The imports rose to 416 lakhs in value while the exports went up to 404 lakhs, the relative position between the two being thus well maintained. Transactions with Khelat, Kandahar, Herat, and some other countries communicated with through British Baluchistan did not share in the general development. The pause in the progress of our trade with Bajour caused by the Chitral campaign has been more than overset now; business went up in the ten months over fifty per cent., the total being sixty-six lakhs. The steady development of business with Kashmir since the affairs of the State were placed on a more satisfactory footing was well maintained. Business with Thibet was better than in the previous year, but the total of 1894-95 was not reached. Our trade with Nepal—by far the largest sent across the frontier—rose from 236 lakhs to 280¾ lakhs. There was steady development of business with Sikkim, but in Bhutan the tendency was again towards retrogression. Trade with Manipur has long been infinitesimal, and it is probable that its fourfold increase this year (the figures of value now standing at Rs. 1,81,000) was due to causes of a temporary character; presumably to local famine. Business with Western China improved somewhat, but it is still a long way below the figures of 1894-95, and it seems hopeless to expect much improvement until the conditions of transport are greatly altered for the better. Commercial transactions with Siam were reduced by one-third, a fact which suggests that the French have not gained frontier concessions there for nothing. Business with the Shan States, consisting on the export side principally of cotton yarn and piece-goods and silk piece-goods, shows signs of advancement, which will be greatly accelerated when the railway from Mandalay to Kunlon has been carried out. Karenne and Zimme, from which we take a great deal of teakwood, are also increasing their trade with us, this being especially the case with imports from the latter country. The share of the Punjab in the total trans-frontier trade was 263 lakhs, that of Bengal 242 lakhs, and that of Burma 200 lakhs. The other provinces sharing in the trade were all considerably below eight figure totals.

IN an interesting paper read a short time ago on the artistic use of lead by Mr. W. R. Lethaby, of the Local Government Board, before a meeting of the Society of Arts, the author called attention to the fact that in the East lead-covered domes are frequently found entirely gilded over. Travellers in Persia frequently mention the gilded domes at Koum and Ispahan. Early travellers' accounts make it clear that the dome over the Sacred Rock at Jerusalem was gilt, but the material was here, we believe, copper. Tavernier writes, that at Delhi there was a mosque, "the dome of which was entirely covered with lead, and so thoroughly well gilt that some indeed believe the whole is of massive gold." Sir George Birdwood, who presided, admitted that he had never realised before that night that lead work had been executed on the colossal architectural scale, and with the profusion of extended gilding and enamelled colouring, described by Mr. Lethaby—its high illuminated line along cathedral roofs, and running up their skiey spires, rivalling the rainbow,—"With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules," in its enchanting splendours of gorgeous iridescence. Mr. Lethaby had referred to the gilding of the leaden covering of a mosque at Delhi. Sir George Birdwood had never before heard of this, and did not understand it, probably through sheer ignorance on the point. But although lead ores were to be found in the transition rocks of India, and lead mines would appear to have been in former ages worked in Bengal, and Rajputana, and the Punjab, and also in Southern India, none of them had been kept open, and metallic lead was now seen in India only in the bazaars, as an import from abroad, and chiefly for use in the ritualistic prescriptions for compounding the images of certain of the gods. It was also imported, and more frequently seen, in the form of powdered galena, sold as a substitute for powdered sulphuret of antimony (*surma* or *kohl*, *i.e.*, "coal"), used by the women throughout the East, it is said by Western writers, for blackening, but really for cooling the eyelids, although its effect is to heighten the brilliany of the eye. In a foot-note Sir George writes:—Surma should be imported from Mount Sinai wherever it is to be used by Muslims. Their tradition is that when God showed his face to Moses on Mount Sinai it set the mountain on fire; when the mountain remonstrated, saying to the Almighty:—"Wherefore has thou set me, the least of mountains, on fire." Then the Lord, turning to Moses, replied, "Henceforth shall your people grind this mountain to dust, and apply it to their eyes that they may better see my purposes in my acts." But the true explanation of the use of *kohl* in the East is the simple physiological one; which also explains the use of *henna* for reddening, also really cooling, the tips of the fingers, the antiquity of this usage of the leaf [*of Lawsonia inermis*] being attested by the epithet of "rosy-fingered" so often applied to Aurora in the Iliad and the Odyssey. Aurora is as often phrased "saffron robed" and there can be no doubt of the immemorial vogue of yellow colour throughout the East for the robes of women, and linings of tents has also a physiological origin, yellow being the coolest wear of all colour. The yellow robes of the Burmese *pongis* originated in the dirt-dyed rags of the primitive Buddhistic ascetics.

IT is understood that the report of the Engineer despatched from Gilgit to examine the lake formed by blocking the Hispar stream by the Barpur glacier, shows that the damage likely to be caused by the bursting of the dam is too small to make any special precautions necessary. It is true the accident is very similar to that which occurred at Gohna, but whereas the Gohna lake was half-a-mile broad, here it is only about one hundred yards, and the body of the pent-up water is correspondingly smaller. Matters will probably be left therefore to take their chance.

THE difficulty with Japan regarding the introduction of reduced telegraph rates had not been settled up to yesterday, the Great Northern Cable Company not having been able to come to terms with the Japan Government. It is understood that the hitch is owing to the unduly low rate of exchange fixed by the Japanese in connection with their gold standard.

THE question of paucity of officers in the Indian Staff Corps is under consideration of the Government of India, and a despatch goes Home upon the subject shortly. There is no probability of any additional appointments being sanctioned, however, at present.

MR. LEACH, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Sind, has been compelled by ill-health to take short leave. Mr. A. Grimes will officiate during his absence.

EVERYTHING continues quiet on the Afghan frontier.

MR. CAMPBELL'S successor in the post of Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, for the town and island of Bombay, is Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Collector and Political Agent in Satara. Mr. Kennedy, who joined the service twenty years ago, became a senior Collector in February last.

WE hear that Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna has been asked to become a candidate for the representation of the Bombay University on the Legislative Council, the seat being rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik. As already announced, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan will also in all probability be a candidate.

OUT of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, adjourned without transacting any business. The members present placed on record with deep regret their sense of the loss sustained by the death of their late colleague.

A RECENT issue of the London Daily Graphic contains good likenesses of his Highness the Maharajah of Patiala (Punjab), and of Prince Samatsingji, of Palitana.

MR. HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS, a representative of the Fort and Harbour Ward, having vacated his seat as a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation, Friday, the 28th May, has been fixed for a Ward Election to fill up the casual vacancy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th April, 1897, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 98,394 maunds and Rs. 92,006 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE GREEKS CALMING DOWN.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The decision of the Greek Government to recall the Greek troops from Crete, which is practically an appeal to the Powers to intervene, has so far not provoked the slightest opposition from the Greek people.

WHAT TURKEY REQUIRES.

Is is believed that the Sultan will be satisfied with a reasonable war indemnity from Greece, and a slight strategic rectification of the frontier in the vicinity of Analipsis and Nezerous, on the eastern portion of the Thessalian frontier, giving Turkey the mountain summits.

The Sultan maintains his promise to grant autonomy to Crete.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS AT PHARSALA.

The British Volunteers, under Captain Birch, fought heroically at Pharsala. Six of them, including Captain Birch, were wounded.

RECALL OF OSMAN PACHA.

Osman Pacha has been recalled to Constantinople, the Sultan being irritated at the ovations accorded to him at Salonica and elsewhere.

ASIATICS ORDERED TO LEAVE PRETORIA.

The *Times'* Capetown correspondent states that all Asiatics have been ordered to leave Pretoria.

They have appealed to Mr. Greene, the British Agent there, and the case has been referred to the High Court.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at midnight, yesterday, and the s. s. China, for Colombo and Australia, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

SIMLA, MAY 10.

A telegram to the Meteorological Department from Zanzibar states that the steamer Safari encountered the monsoon on the 1st of May when crossing the equator in longitude 48. Heavy rain fell.

Latest news from Seychelles is also encouraging. The South-east Trades are apparently at least as strong there as usual.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 10.

There were 3 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 5.

In the Special Plague Hospital 3 were admitted, 5 discharged cured, and 2 died. In the Mahomedan Hospital one was admitted, and 3 discharged cured.

The Search Parties visited 4,374 houses, and discovered one case and one corpse.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

French mail steamers Salazie, from China, and Behic, and Orient Line mail steamer Cuzco, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols.................. 113

3 per cent. Rentes.................. 103¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.......... 118

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 63 6-16

Bar Silver 27 3-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Bhamo route to China right within the British frontier, between Katha and Bhamo and interrupted beyond the British frontier between Mamguen and Tingyueh.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Perim Assab interrupted. Telegrams between Perim and Assab are exchanged by boat.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	1	52 p.m.	..	44
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	..	2
" Karachi	—	15	—	1
" Madras	..	18	...	1

THE King of the Belgians has instituted a prize of 25,000f. for the encouragement of intellectual studies. The prize for the year 1901 will be awarded for the best description of the military history of the Belgians from the Roman invasion to the present day. The author will have to give a brief description of the wars of which Belgium was the theatre, and indicate the influence of these wars on the destinies of the country. He will be required to relate the military exploits accomplished out of the country by Belgian troops on foreign service, and to describe the mode of recruitment, the organisation, the rights and duties of the communal Militia, as well as the state of the armament and the fortifications at the different periods. Both manuscripts and printed books can be used in the competition, and the works may be written in any of the following languages:—French, Flemish, English, German, Italian, or Spanish. Foreigners who wish to take part in this competition should send their works, printed or in manuscript, before January 1, 1901, to the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction at Brussels. The manuscript obtaining the prize must be published in the course of the year following that in which the prize is awarded. The consideration of the works will be entrusted to a jury appointed by the King of the Belgains. This jury will be composed of seven members, three Belgians and four of different nationalities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

IN a brief article in the "Bimetallist," Mr. R. S. Grundy points out that quarrels between Nepaul and Thibet have been frequent. But the great traditional war which settled the political relations of the whole region for a century occurred in 1792. The Goorkhas had only lately completed their conquest of Nepaul, and were still possessed by a residuum of pugnacity which they were willing to vent upon the first who gave them an excuse. The *casus belli* with Thibet seems to have been one of currency and exchange. A contemporary memorial by the court of Khatmandu says "the Thibetans insisted in circulating base coin and refused either to withdraw it or establish a fair rate of exchange." This sounds wicked, but obscure. A passage in Bogle's famous journal puts the matter in a clearer light. Nepaul, before its conquest by the Goorkhas, was governed by the three rajahs who all possessed mints, and who succumbed, apparently, to the besetting sin of monarchs who enjoy that privilege, namely, debasing the coin. There were no mints in Thibet. "Payments were made in (silver) talents of China and Tartary, in small bulses of gold dust, or in the coin of former rajahs of Khatmandu and Patan, which were the established specie of the kingdom." When the Goorkha dynasty had settled down it proposed to continue the supply; but the Thibetans suggested that, as a preliminary, it should first "take back all the Nepaulese money that was actually in circulation. This was too plausible not to be irritating, and Bogle, writing in 1774, said nothing had since been done. "The whole specie continued to pass, but the channel by which it was introduced having been long stopped up, it had risen greatly above its former value as well in proportion to talent of silver as to gold dust. Verily that which hath been shall be, and that which hath been done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun. The Chinese had passed more than once through all the misery arising from overissued paper currency centuries before it was hailed in Europe as a philosopher's stone. Does the Government of India realise, asks Mr. Grundy, that it was preceded by Thibet in creating a scarcity value for the rupee?

It has been known for some time past to merchants trading with the markets of Southern Europe that extensive over-production of cotton goods—the natural consequence of extravagant protection—has prevailed in Italy, and that forced sales for export at unremunerative prices have followed. Other effects brought about by internal competition are set forth in a report to the Foreign Office from Mr. E. Neville-Rolfe, British Consul at Naples. As on previous occasions, the writer of the report has drawn his information with reference to textile fabrics from an important Naples house engaged in the "Manchester" trade. It appears that the glut in the home markets for Italian cotton goods during the last six months has been aggravated by diminished demand and financial weakness amongst distributors in Northern Italy resulting from the failure of the crops last year in that part of the country. The congestion of supply of cotton goods arising from excessive production and a deficient harvest has driven Italian manufacturers to diversify and improve their production and to give particular attention to the renewal of their machinery. Of this they are importing considerable quantities from Lancashire and Switzerland. During last year they made and sold printed and coloured woven flannelettes very abundantly in all widths from 24 to 52 inches at prices "ranging from 2½d. to 9d." presumably per yard, although this is not stated. These goods are well made and finished, and great attention is being paid to colour and designs even in the lowest qualities. These fabrics have ousted woollen flannels to a serious extent, as well as the cheaper and medium qualities of Bradford dress materials. Italian calico printers have experienced a very poor demand for common ordinary prints, but have been amply compensated by large sales of the new "crepons." They are producing also printed goods from 35-inch and 40-inch fine twills, and other fancy cloths. It is not stated whether in these cases the grey cloth is imported, but that used for the production of coloured silesias is often received from abroad and dyed and finished in Italy. Great progress continues to be made in the manufacture there of ginghams and fancy woven cotton goods for dress purposes. In spite of import duties, ranging from 40 to 50 per cent. prints are still imported in considerable quantity from Manchester, as well as lawns, jacconets, mulls, brocades, and other fancy white goods. Italian piques and Turkish towels are, however, gradually superseding English makes of these goods. It is added that experienced men from Lancashire are being employed as usmanagers of bleachworks in Italy, and under their perintendence goods of satisfactory bleach and finish are now turned out.

The waterways of the Continent are being rapidly improved and extended, and it is in a measure due to the lowness of the rates charged for the transmission of freight that its foreign export trade hasbeen fostered. Germany has expended large sums on canalization works, and with the exception of the North Sea-Baltic Canal, the German canals, on the whole, afford cheap and good commercial waterways. Their aggregate length amounts to the immense figure of some 8,700 miles. Rather strangely the cheapness of the German canal rates has been viewed by some in the light of a danger to German home industries on account of the facilities they offer for foreign imports. Austria-Hungary, says *Engineering*, comes close after Germany, the aggregate length of the navigable waterways being, according to recent statistics, about 7,150 miles. Important canals are, however, under contemplation and in course of construction, viz., the Danube-Oder and the Oder-Moldau-Elbe canals. This connection between the Danube and the Elbe will be about 2,000 miles long, and will, in a manner, connect the Black Sea with the Baltic and the North Sea. In France, the system of canals, which was originally commenced some 300 years ago, has an aggregate length of some 3,800 miles and is of vast importance; in addition to the existing canals one or two very large and important schemes are under consideration involving immense expenditure.

We have already referred in these columns to the marvellous growth of the American cycle trade, and especially to the export side of it. We have now been favoured by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistic at Washington with details of the shipments and the various destinations of the cycles sent abroad during the last fiscal year—namely, that which ended on June 30 last. Their total value was 1,898,012 dols., distributed as follows:—613,292 dols. in shipments to the United Kingdom, 492,685 dols. to Canada, 145,892 dols. to Germany, 108,414 dols. to France, 84,610 dols to Australia and New Zeland 66,867 dols to the Netherlands, 49,621 dols. to Italy, 34,856 dols. to Denmark, 23,843 dols. to Norway and Sweden 23,127 dols. to Belgium, 70,593 dols. to the different countries of Central America, 30,320 dols. to the Sandwich Islands, 27,056 dols. to Japan, 23,979 dols. to the West Indies and 7,402 dols. to British Africa. Other countries near and far took American machines in smaller quantities. It would be difficult to name a land in which civilized men exist that is not mentioned in the list before us. The values are in no case very large and the total is little more than one-fifth of Great Britain's but it must be remembered that the American export trade in this commodity was virtually inaugurated during the second half of the year under consideration, for in the first half the value of the shipments did not exceed 243,700 dols. The details we have given seem to us to show that American manufacturers contrived in a very short time to spread their arms over the world to some purpose, and that their grip will probably tell against the British maker in the near future with much rigour.

At last Australia appears to have got grip of the right method of dealing with its too numerous rabbits. When all other ways had been tried and found wanting, it occurred to some intelligent mind that the pests were, after all, merely "matter in the wrong place." If transferred to hungry Europe, they would fetch a price which might be sufficient to bring about their destruction for commercial purposes. So, some experimental consignments were sent over, and by superiority of quality soon forced a way into the British market. From this small beginning has arisen a trade which is estimated to absorb 12,000 rabbits per diem in Victoria alone, the whole being exported. At this rate of destruction, it cannot be very long before the colony is practically freed from an animal that at one time seemed likely to bring ruin to every Victorian farmer. Nor will the nuisance find safe quarters should it determine to migrate to New South Wales. There, also, the local Government, is concerting measures for its annihilation, on the same lines as have proved so successful in Victoria. The greatest care has to be taken, it appears, in cleaning, grading, and packing, while the cold stores in which the dead rabbits await shipment have to be kept at a temperature just above freezing point. Canning is no longer in vogue; it added so much to the cost that no profit rewarded the exporter. It is the refrigerating chamber that has again come to the help of our Antipodean cousins, even as it did previously for the conveyance of meat and fruit to the mother country. Not less, either, has that invention acted as a benefactor to the British masses, by placing at their disposal enormous quantities of excellent food at low prices.

No one anticipated for a moment that any further reduction in the official minimum of the Bank of England would be made yesterday, and no surprise, therefore, was caused by the absence of any movement. Outside rates are somewhat unsettled. On the one hand the plentiful supply of loanable capital induces competition for bills, which prevents any material recovery, while on the other hand it is recognised that with the present uncertain condition of foreign politics and the low Continental exchange rates some attempt should be made to advance quotations. Then, too, the Japanese demand for gold continues strong, and not only are all available supplies of bar-gold in the open market bought up, but from time to time withdrawals are made from the Bank. The Paris rate is now practically low enough to admit of gold being shipped thence, but it is not anticipated that much will be taken, as it is not at all improbable that exchange may shortly be affected by the recent purchases of securities in our market for Paris account. Although on the whole there is a feeling of some uncertainty with regard to the future of discount rates, the more general view held is that no important upward movement is likely to be witnessed. There is little feature of special interest in this week's Bank of England return. An addition has been made to the reserve of nearly half a million, thus raising the total held to upwards of 25¾ millions. The increase would have been larger but for an outflow of coin to the country believed to be due to an unusually early Scotch demand in connection with the activity of trade on the Clyde. A small sum in gold was received on balance from abroad, but there is a decrease in the coin and bullion item of £105,765. There has, however, been a considerable contraction in the note circulation. With regard to other movements, the market's supply of cash remains practically where it was a week ago, notwithstanding an addition of three-quarters of a million to the public deposits. On the other hand, money has been increased by a release of about a quarter of a million, there being an addition of that amount to the other securities. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is unaltered.

High hopes are entertained in the South African market that something tangible will be secured from the Industrial Commission which was recently appointed to inquire into the position of the mining industry. The first meeting was held yesterday, when the chairman expressed it as his personal opinion that a reduction in the expenses of labour was vital. He predicted that a brilliant future would result from harmony and co-operation. The leading firms are evidently doing their utmost to bring about a change in the conditions, and, according to the *Times* correspondent, a petition is to be presented to the Volksraad, signed by all the mining firms and companies, mine employes and owners of property, dealing with railway rates; the dynamite monopoly; the Liquor Law, demanding vigorous administration; gold thefts, suggesting the formation of a Protection Board with a special force of detectives; and the Customs duties, urging a reduction of them in order to cheapen the general cost of living. Finally, the petition shows that it is impossible for the low grade mines to work under present conditions. Any loss to the revenue caused by granting the required relief would be amply compensated for by the resulting expansion of trade. The interest of the State and the mining industry, it is pointed out, are identical, and the petitioners, not having the power of voting, appeal with the greater force for the assistance of the Volksraad.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

YESTERDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, Brigadier-General Gatacre, who was accompanied by Major Cahusac, went down to Colaba and inspected the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who have been warned to be in readiness to leave for South Africa at short notice. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and the drill was gone through with a steadiness and care which went to show that if called upon for active service in South Africa Colonel Cooper's men would be able to give a very good account of themselves. About 350 men were presdnt on parade, with the following officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, Commanding, Majors English and Pentland, Captain Downing, Adjutant, Lieutenants Lowndes, McCausland, and Kinaman, and Lieut. Taylor, attached. General Gatacre inspected the ranks, and at the conclusion of the inspection the regiment fell into quarter column and formed fours. The Brigadier-General complimented the regiment on its smart appearance and the manner in which the men have conducted themselves during the time they have been in Bombay. No further orders have been received atthe district head-quarters relative to the prospective departure of the Regiment or of any other troops to South Africa. It is believed in military circles here that in view of the conciliatory attitude of President Kruger, as evidenced by the repeal of the obnoxious Aliens Bill, the departure of the troops may now be postponed until the commencement of the ordinary trooping season. General Gatacre will inspect the Regiment for packing and loading drill to-morrow (Wednesday). Surgeon-Major Millward, and Surgeon-Captain Bray are likely to proceed with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, when the departure takes place.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Carthage expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday the 15th instant:—

Brand, Mr J
Bond Capt R C
Carr, Mr
Cailliard, Lt M
Dabbs, Mrs
Ferguson, Surg Maj
Figais, Mr A W
Farmer, Lt C J
Halett, Mr A G
Harrison, Mr
Higham, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Johnson, Mr W P
Mackay, Capt T
Meckle, Mr H S W
Mackenzie, Col
Nicholson, Capt
Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs
O'Reilly Lt
Ritches, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Rose, Lt J L
Stewarts, Lt Col
Sharghani, Mr D P

IT is said that the Commandant of the Military Police Battalion in Mandalay has had to request the Civil Surgeon to replace the whole of the Police Hospital staff under most extraordinary circumstances. Some fifteen men, it is said, were poisoned by being given dilute sulphuric acid to drink instead of a hot-weather tonic which had been prescribed for them. How the mistake was made is not yet properly known, as the compounder blames the hospital assistant and the latter puts the blame on the compounder.

IN the five distressed Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, the admissions of convicts and under-trial prisoners for the months of November and December, 1896, and January 1897, amounted to 3,336, against an average of 2,073 for the corresponding period of the three previous years, *i. e.*, an increase of 60·9 per cent. The highest increases were 170·4 per cent. in Cuddapah. The increase is general throughout the affected areas.

AFFAIRS IN DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the several letters which I have addressed to you from time to time dealing with the question of the cordon which the Surat authorities have placed around us, you will have noticed that I have scarcely made more than a passing reference to the Governor of Damaun, nor have I stopped to criticise the various administrative measures by which that high functionary hopes to steer this district through its present calamitous times. Not that there was nothing to say about them, but in combating several evils of unequal magnitude one generally deals first with the greatest, which to us the Surat cordon undoubtedly is. Besides this, the Goa authorities, to whom Damaun is subordinate, have been kept fully alive to the Governor's doings, and I certainly had patience enough to await the result of the representations addressed to that quarter before rushing into print over them. While in this expectant frame of mind, I happened to read a lengthy correspondence which, over the signature of "Um Observador" (an observer), appears published in the Portuguese section of the Bombay weekly, the *Anglo-Lusitano*, of the 29th April, and which has compelled me to abandon my attitude of reserve. The correspondence is a laboured defence of the Governor, and to judge by the style and the piquancy of its phrase, its paternity is not open to much doubt. But I am dealing with facts, nor have I been trained in the school of insult and irony to pay the correspondent in his own coin. He says that the Governor is doing all in his power to diminish the misfortunes which the plague and the famine are causing. We shall proceed to see how this herculean task is being carried out.

On the 23rd March, when the plague had already taken an epidemic form in Lower Damaun, the Governor suddenly stopped all communication between it and Upper Damaun, only a privileged few being allowed to cross the river under a "pass," signed by the Governor himself. His Excellency had become adminstrator of the district, for it is this official who always signs passes. Our British neighbours soon knew this, and about a week later, placed a cordon around us. I leave it to anyone to say whether the two segregations do not seem to stand to each other in the relation of cause to effect. On the very day on which the Portuguese cordon came into effect, Dr. Kalapesi commenced his first inoculation against plague in Lower Damaun. Hundreds on this side of the river availed themselves of it, but many from Upper Damaun who were willing to cross the river for the same purpose were refused by the Governor permission to do so, and even priests were warned against it. The police were told that they would be visited with severe displeasure if they got themselves inoculated. It would seem that the Governor had consulted on this point the Board of Public Health at Goa, and that body, having doubts about the nature of the fever which the inoculation generally induces, believing it might be contagious, had taken care to tell the Governor that the inoculation should not be encouraged, though not prohibited, and that his Excellency should take care to isolate all who underwent the operation. In Upper Damaun, the recommendation was carried out by the applicants being flatly refused passes to cross the river, and in Lower Damaun the isolation recommended by the Board was put into execution by the inoculated being left alone and unmolested. Nor could this be otherwise, when we take into account the startling fact that the police force of Lower Damaun consists of just eighteen soldiers, with an old pensioned sergeant, with the honorary rank of ensign, at its head. Tommy Atkins might well envy the patience, pluck, and energy of this small band of men, who have been on the war track for over a month, maintaining order, hunting up plague-stricken people, removing them to the lazaretto, disinfecting their houses—in a word doing all and sundry work without a murmur, without being relieved by their companions on the other side of the river who, lucky mortals, have to themselves all the sweets of sentry and barrack work, and nothing more to do. There are in Upper Damaun several officers from the rank of lieutenant-colonel downwards to that of ensign, and there is besides a chief of the Public Works Department, with little or no work to do. All these highly paid officials have been retained in Upper Damaun with the Governor at their head. No one crosses the river to see for himself what we are going through, what are our wants, what are our sufferings. The Administrator is the only official who drops into Lower Damaun, sees for himself as much as he, single man, can enquire of the police and the wayfarer about the rest, and gives his daily report of what he has seen and heard to the Governor. And it is based upon these reports and such others as are sent by the two medical men deputed her from Goa, that the work of conjuring the plague is carried out by H. E. the Governor. And still we are asked by the "Anglo's" correspondent what more could his Excellency have done and has not? Well, he might have retired with his select band of officials on board a man-of-war, anchored a mile from the mouth of harbour, and governed Damaun thence. We could not have fared very much worse for this transfer of the seat of the Government.

But to return to the question of the measures recommended by the Board of Health at Goa. Among those inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi was the newly arrived European judge, who lived at Lower Damaun. This gentleman remained isolated for twelve days, at the end of which he removed his residence to Upper Damaun (the isolation of Lower Damaun on account of the plague, notwithstanding), and soon after he had gone, what the "Anglo's" correspondent styles the "unconditional" separation of Lower from Upper Damaun commenced. A little enquiry whether this "unconditional" separation on the lines recommended by the Board of Health at Goa did begin as a matter of fact. In the first place the Administrator, who lives in the fort at Upper Damaun exactly opposite to the Governor's residence, comes daily to Lower Daman, visits the most infected parts, and then goes back to his chief. Can this official not carry infection to Upper Damaun? Secondly, Dr. Poiares, the special plague officer, deputed to this place by the Goa Government to combat the epidemic, has his residence at the Governor's own palace. He leaves Government House, gets into a machilla (palkee), and with its four bearers is ferried across the river to Lower Damaun whence he goes to the lazaretto to visit and succour the patients there, doing afterwards his tour through the infected localities. His work concluded, he, his machilla, and four bearers, all return to Upper Damaun. Cannot the doctor and his four bearers carry the infection? As a matter of fact he has already done so, for a Mahomedan servant of Government House, who never came into Lower Damaun, contracted the plague and died of it. From whom could the unfortunate man have taken the infection? And the poor fellow, after he had taken ill, went home, and when he had died the whole of his family was segregated at Marvar. Why not the doctor, along with all the inmates of Government House, also? Perhaps the Governor, who is employing so much "reason and science" in combating the plague, as the Anglo's correspondent puts it, will condescend to answer this scientific question. I may mention in this connection, that along with Dr. Poiares, the Goa Government deputed a pharmacist for plague work here. This European official is in the fort since he came, drawing his pay and special allowance in full, and another person has been put to do his work. Thirdly, is it not a fact that after segregation of Lower Damaun provisions for various officials continued to be bought here and taken to Upper Damaun? Could not these carry infection? Fourthly, is it not a fact that only recently and long after the unconditional separation of Lower Damaun, the Conservador (Regis trar) was allowed to cross the river to this place and remove hence to Upper Damaun the whole of his kit, including that most objectionble article, an old bed, and all this with the Governor's permit. Were the kit, and bedding disinfected and could they not carry the infection? Fifthly, lately the Goa Government, informed of how the Surat cordon was reducing the people of this place to starvation sent here a steamer from Bombay laden with supplies of all kinds—rice flour, sheep, kerosine oil, grass, fuel, etc etc. Now the Portuguese authorities look upon Bombay as an infected port and have declared quarantine against it. And still the Governor had all the supplies brought by the steamer landed on the quay at Upper Daman when "reason and science" would have counselled him to beware of the grass, and particularely of the gunny bags in which the rice and flour were packed. Sixthly, on Good Friday evening, the Bishop of Damaun, who lived in the fort close to the Governor's, crossed the river with two European priests and went to the church of Lower Damaun, where he preached a sumon. What the European priests came for it is impossible to say. But the fact remains that these residents of Upper Damaun were allowed notwitstanding the "unconditional" separation, to cross into infected Lower Damaun on a day on which exceptionally, large congregations gather in our churches, mix up with the faithful and then return to their homes. Could they not then carry the infection? Examples might be multiplied to show the amount of "science" which the Governor has employed in dealing with the situation, but these already quoted are enough for mypurpose. His Excellency would have displayed "more reason and more science," had he relieved the poor overworked police from their incessant duties, had he put himself at the head, the aroking head, and along with the officials he has around him, himself taken an active share in the work of extinguishing the plague, in imitation of what is being done by the heads of the various administrations in the neighbouring British territories, than refusing to stir out of Upper Damun and thence issuing orders, verbal and written, in accordance with the official information that reaches him. This is what is expected of him in the moment of a crisis like the present. . . . And still, not many weeks ago, the "Anglo" was pleased to style the Collector of Surat "nervous" for the cordon imposed upon us.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT LUX.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1895 Rs. 20,47,70,000; 1896 Rs. 15,05,43,000; 1897 Rs. 12,40,42,000.

THE FAMINE.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather very hot and unsettled. Clouds frequently bank up, accompanied by thunderstorms, rain and hail. Rain has fallen in 12 districts. Over an inch in Balaghat and Bilaspur and smaller amounts elsewhere. Preparation of land for summer sowings continues. There is a scarcity of fodder and water in parts of most districts. Cattle disease exists in Seoni, Chanda, Bhandara and Sambalpur. Latest estimates of mahua are—Bhandara 8 and Chanda 6 annas. Prices still show a tendency to rise in some districts, especially Betul and the Nagpur country. The numbers on relief-works have increased by 38,000 owing to return of labourers after mahua picking. The total number on gratuitous relief has also risen by 10,000. The number of those employed on private-works shows an advance of 37,000, but this is partly due to more accurate enumeration. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 31,456, Damoh 30,432, Jubbulpore 64,362, Mandla 23,021, Seoni 11,717, Narsinghpur 18,847 Hoshangabad 44,079, Nimar 133, Betul 8,936, Chhindwara 10,807, Wardha 3,509, Nagpur 8,874, Chanda 482, Bhandara 13,568, Balaghat 36,601, Raipur 65,523, Bilaspur 26,539 and Sambalpur 1,683. Total 4,00,579. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,895, Damoh 13,310 Jubbulpore 30,750, Mandla 7,552, Seoni 3,312 Narsinghpur 5302, Hoshangabad 9,217, Nimar 186, Betul 3,215, Chindwara 3,413, Wardha 46, Nagpur 3,346, Bhandara 4,588, Balaghat 16,479, Raipur 22,595, Bilaspur 13,341 and Sambalpur 379. Total 1,53,926. There were also 1,75,700 persons employed on railway and other private works of whom 63,000 in Bilaspur. Details of relief workers—men 1,21,962, women 1,76,141 and children 1,01,776, with 700 unclassed. Dependants—men 1,923, women 2,221 and children 55,186, with 17,263 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 5,655, women 5,909 and children 8,852. Otherwise relieved—men 7819, women 14,115 and children 14,282 with 20,709 unclassed. Wage prices—Balaghat, 7½, Mandla 8¼, Bhandara 8½, Saugor 8¾ Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara 9, Nagpur 9¼ Seoni 9½ Damoh, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Narsingpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur 10, Jubbulpore 10¼ and Chanda 11 seers per rupee.

THE LATE HON. MR. JAVERILAL.

AN ordinary adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Tallyarkhan, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, B. Phillips, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and G. Wilson.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani said that since they last met the hand of death had snatched away from among them one of their best councillors and one of their best citizens. He referred to the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal. He then moved that the Corporation record with deep regret their sense of the loss sustained by the death of their late colleague, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, a distinguished scholar and a citizen, who for many years past rendered valuable services to the Municipality, and in 1892-93 was appointed president of the Corporation. A leading member of the Hindu community, he served the office of the Sheriff of the city and for a lengthened period had the honour of serving as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, in which distinguished body he was the representative of the University from the year 1893 to the time of his death. That as a mark of respect to his memory, the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the consideration of business. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the Hon'ble gentleman, with the exprssion of the Corporation's sincere condolence with them in their heavy affliction. In support of the resolution he said that when he last met Mr. Javerilal he did not think that he was going to be snatched away so soon. All of them there who knew Mr. Javerilal so well were aware that he always took in that Corporation a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and in the inhabitants generally. He gave to every measure that was brought before the Corporation an industrious and careful consideration; even when he was in opposition, it was a pleasure to be opposed by him, because, as they all knew, he acted as a courteous thinker. He always took great interest in everything that appertained to this city and its Municipal affairs, and at the same time he also took a most intelligent and keen interest in the affairs of this Presidency. His name was well-known, not only in that hall, that city, and in that Prisidency, but in the whole of India, and his energies were not simply confined to Municipal affairs, but he was a very zealous, courteous, and good colleague of the speaker at the University and elsewhere. Mr. Sayani had the pleasure of being his colleague on several educational institutions and several trust funds; and he thought it would be a very long time before that loss could be made up. It was therefore his melancholy duty to lay the proposition before the meeting.

Mr. G. W. Roughton seconded the proposition. He said that it was the duty of the Corporation to place on record such a resolution as had been proposed. He had the honour of associating with Mr. Javerilal for a number of years in that hall and elsewhere and he was in a position to say that he always evinced a desire to work and co-operate most heartily with everyone, whether he was a Christian, a Parsee, a Hindu or a Mahomedan, so long as he thought he was serving the city. As president of the Corporation, Mr. Javerilal was an example to those who succeeded him in the chair, and he also distinguished himself in the Legislative Council by the assiduous manner in which he discharged his duties as member. Whether in the Municipal Hall or in the Legislative Chamber, he threw a flood of light on the various questions that were discussed, and expressed his opinions without fear or favour. An occasion like that did not require more words, but it only required that his memory should be honoured and that they should show the fullest mark of their respect by adjourning without transacting any business that afternoon.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that his late lamented colleague on the Standing Committee and the Corporation was well-known for the ability, zeal, and industry which he brought to bear on questions discussed by those bodies. His knowledge of finance always stood him in good stead when their annual budgets were considered.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that Mr. Javerilal was a very sweet-tempered gentleman, and his loss would be deeply felt all over India.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya said that Mr Javerilal's death would be a loss not only to the Hindu community alone, of which he was a leader, but also to the varied communities of the country.

The resolution was passed amid silence, and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next, at 3-30 p.m.

All the schools of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities are closed to day as a mark of respect for the late Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik, who was a zealous member of the Managing Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN HYDERABAD.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY EUROPEANS

A TELEGRAM dated Hyderabad, 7th May, says:—The Nizam's Government have sanctioned the construction of the Barsi light railway on the following conditions:—(1) That no process of British Indian courts will be executed against any subject of the Nizam on the land to be occupied by the new railway (2) That after the decision by the Privy Council of the Yussuf-ud-din case when the general question of the legality and expediency of the execution of such powers is taken into consideration, the views of the Nizam's Government will be fully considered. (3) That the Nizam's Custom officials will be allowed to enter any railway station to inspect goods, etc. (4) That compensation will be paid if any portion of the land belongs to a private person. (5) That as soon as it ceases to be a working concern all land will revert to the Nizam with full proprietory right. (6) That toddy trees on the land will continue to belong to the Nizam's Government. (7) That the Company will not refuse halli sicca rupees in payment of railway fares, &c. in stations in the Nizam's territory.

The question of the acquisition of land by European British subjects in the Hyderabad territories has been settled by the Government of India. The Nizam's Government were averse to the acquisition of land in their dominions by Europeans unless they were amenable to the criminal courts of the State, and there was a great deal of correspondence between the Supreme and the Hyderabad Governments. The Nizam's Government have now been informed that they were wrong in thinking that according to international law such jurisdiction vests in them. The theory of international law assumes that the powers concerned are *equal* which is not the case here. The relation between the Imperial and the Hyderabad Governments, which is in *subordinate* alliance, is determined by principles which have regulated the actual practice and usage of the Paramount Power, one of these principles being the retention by the Governor-General in Council of jurisdiction over European British subjects, and that jurisdiction does not depend in Hyderabad upon the *sanad* of 1861 referred to by His Highness, which is of value only as an expression of the Nizam's acquiescence in the jurisdiction possessed by the British Government. The Government of India have informed the Nizam that they abide by the terms of their previous communication, the purport of which was that the Nizam's Government shall not prevent Europeans acquiring land in Hyderabad territory.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	
	Chukla	1	0	13
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	20
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Khumbarwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	3
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	23
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	1	3
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	1	
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	1	
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	1*	0	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Banis	0	1	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	1	
	Hindu	0	0	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	5
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	3	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Police	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwali Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Reay Road	0	0	
	Total.. ..	18	8	71

* Brought from Andheri.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	
	Chukla	3	0	12
	Oomarkhari	1	1	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	9
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	3
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	19
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	1	4
	Sion			
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	2	
	Parsee	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	1*	2	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	1†	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	1	
	Dossa Osval	0	1	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telagu	0	0	11
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu Fever	0	0	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	2	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	1	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	1	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	1	
	Total	13	15	68
	Total to date...	12,221	10,419	

*Brought from Shanta Cruz. † Brought from Gorgaum.

CLOSING OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

The Wari Bunder, Jamshetji Bunder, Churney Road, and Police Hospitals have been closed. The Convent School having been reopened, the nurses have returned to their duty in the school. Of the nurses brought out from England six have been sent to the Parel Hospital, six to the Arthur Road Hospital and six to the Grant Road Hospital.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The Plague Committee received a telegram yesterday from Dr. Wilkins at Cutch Mandvie, stating that the total number of patients under treatment in hospitals was one hundred and ninety-five. There were forty-five deaths from plague in the town, and twenty-nine in the plague hospitals. Forty-six deaths were recorded in outside towns and hospitals in villages. The total mortality from all causes during the period was one hundred and twenty.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Sunday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,743, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,384, making a total of 6,127 persons. Departures by sea 1,681, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,376, making a total of 4,057 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,070 persons. From 6 a. m. on Sunday to 6 a. m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as under:—Arrivals by sea 2,824, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,590, making a total of 5,414

persons. Departures by sea 1,025, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,470, making a total of 3,495 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,919 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 8th May to 6 a.m. 9th May two have been admitted, and twenty-five remaining under treatment.

From 6 a.m. 9th May to 6 a.m. 10th May one was admitted, one died, three discharged cured, and twenty-two remaining under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report (of the 9th instant) shows :—Admitted, 1; and remaining under treatment, 15.

The daily report (of the 10th instant) shows :—Died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 14.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th instant :—Convalescent 2, and 5 remaining under treatment.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 7.

The quarries where the encampments have been made were searched by the military parties under the supervision of the General and the A. A.-G. No cases of plague were found. In the Sadar Bazaar seven cases were found, and one case was found in the Infantry Lines. Trade in the Sadar Bazaar is reviving.

Those arriving from Cutch by sea are closely observed and detained in quarantine for 10 days.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Writing on Sunday, our correspondent says :—The plague mortality yesterday was a little lower than the day before, but an increase is feared, as owing to daring burglaries people who had segregated themselves in distant mandwas are returning to their houses for the safety of their property, and the mortality among the Mahomedans shows no signs of decreasing. The saying "it never rains but it pours" is being verified in the case of the unfortunate Lower Damaun. In the first place signs of famine showed themselves here. Next came the plague, which has made and is making havoc such as no other place had the misfortune to experience. Then comes the cutting off of the connection with Upper Damaun which in some degree helped the severity of the famine and the ravages of the plague. Fourth in number is the placing of the cordon on the British frontier, the rigor of which co-operated with the plague in adding to the number of victims, even those who, warned of the presence of the plague, were seeking to flee from the pestilential atmosphere. The fifth is a series of burglaries which have been committed unceasingly for nearly a fortnight. The sixth and the last but not the least calamity is incendiarism. The people are at their wits' end to find out how to ward off these calamities which go on multiplying every day. At 9-30 p.m. yesterday the warning strikes from Shet's "Wadi" police station and Shet's mansion announced that there was a fire in Lower Damaun. A number of people rushed out of their residences among them those that had removed to mandwas and discovered the fire at Machiwada in Forti where the two houses of Machis were burning. It took more than two hours to put out the fire. On the people returning to the mandwas in Bhima's Wadi which is a mile from Machiwada it was found that the mandwa erected by Mr. Kabal Pranvalubhdas one of the six persons allowed by the cordon authorities to remove railway goods was burnt. Both the fires were works of an incendiary.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The house-to-house visitations carried out at this station by the Plague authorities, during the last week were as follows :—Monday, Lohar Alley ; Tuesday, Maharwada ; Wednesday, Raghoba Shankar Road ; and Thursday, Manorpada and Kolbhat. No cases of bubonic plague were discovered in these places. The bubonic plague seems to have been stamped out here and it is believed that the carrying out house-to-house visitations was brought to an end on Thursday last. The services of several servants belonging to the Municipal Segregation Hospital have been dispensed with. A few *kutcha* built (plague-stricken) houses in the Ghati Alley have been pulled down by the orders of the Plague authorities lately. The men who had left the town on account of the plague, the month before last, are now returning to their houses in Thana. There were no plague cases yesterday ; but there were two suspicious deaths of women the day before. There was no new admittance of patients into the Municipal Segregation Hospital at Utalsar during the last week. There are now seventeen patients, of whom fifteen are convalsecent. There is one Parsee woman of Bombay in the Parsee Segregation Hospital since the last month at Kalwa.

QUARANTINE AT WADHWAN JUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everybody who reads papers might have been acquainted with the fact that the authorities at Vadhvan Junction have been keeping the passengers going from the Bombay side under quarantine for 24 hours from the beginning of the current month. Is it not unmerciful on the part of the authorities there to detain the passengers of the mail and mixed trains for 24 hours under the scorching heat of the summer sun. The authorities there, it seems, have roused from the same long sleep which had overtaken poor Rip Van Winkle ; instead of taking the precautionary measures from the beginning they have adopted this plan of annoying the poor passengers at the time when there is some probability of the plague subsiding. They ought to have kept strict medical examination at that place, and those persons who produce medical certificates ought to have been allowed to go without any hindrance. It is very difficult to judge how much the merchants and those whose presence is necessarily required have to lose by wasting their precious time counting strokes of the bell and expecting for the train which would carry them to their destination. The authorities will redress this grievance of the public and will oblige the public by taking away this untimely quarantine and keeping only medical examination at that place.—Yours, &c.,

V.

SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From your remarks in the "Bombay Gazette" of 3rd inst. under the head of plague it would appear that the sanitary arrangements of the surroundings of hospitals were engaging the attention of the authorities with the view not to impair the chances of patients' recovery. This no doubt is a move in the proper direction. I cannot, however, understand why a long standing nuisance is allowed to continue. The Wadi Bunder plague hospital is situated to the west of the Methodist Church. Not many yards off the cesspool carts of the E ward get their contents emptied in a *cutcha* drain. Indeed, as many as a dozen carts are frequently seen discharging into it. Now, is this improving the state of affairs ? True the carts have been emptied into the drain from time immemorial, but whereas the poor people's huts have been razed to the ground wholesale, the Sircar themselves will not shew a good example. In my humble opinion, the sewage discharged at this place is a source of grave danger. Perhaps this is one of those spots where the epidemic still lingers for obvious reasons. I say this as almost every time I happen to pass by the plague committee's executive are seen busily engaged in flushing and lime-washing on a large scale. Nay, this morning a few paces from this very drain lay the corpse of a woman dead from plague. Will not Dr. Britto, the divisional medical officer, give the matter his immediate attention and put a stop to the nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

May 9. B. A.

THE Spanish Government have decided to raise General Lachambre to the rank of Lieutenant-General in recognition of his services in the Philippines, and to grant to General Polavieja the Grand Cross of San Fernando, which confers a pension of 10,000 pesetas and is only enjoyed by six Spanish generals. The prospect of peace in the Philippines has created the utmost satisfaction throughout Spain.

DURING the twelve months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, the total imports into British India from foreign countries were nearly 72 crores, as compared with 69 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports amounted to nearly 100 crores, showing a decrease, as compared with the figures of 1895-96, of nine crores.

THE Madras Government has ruled that young and infirm dependants who attend at relief works, but will not go to the kitchens attached, may be given money doles, which may be paid to the actual worker. Dependants who do not attend at the works may, at the discretion of the Collector, be dealt with under Section 64 or Sections 83 and 85 of the Famine Code. Money doles are not to be given in these cases, except when kitchen relief or grain doles are found quite impracticable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE STATISTICS.

NEARLY TWELVE HUNDRED DEATHS IN KUTCH.

THE following statement shows the number of attacks of plague and deaths therefrom throughout the Presidency during the week ending May 7 :—

Cities.	—		Cases.	D'ths.
Bombay	...	...	161	128
Karachi	..	...	85	64
Poona	...	...	40	31
DISTRICTS.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. D'ths.
Ahmedabad	1	...	3	3
Surat	3	2	50	45
Thana	21	4	179	159
Poona	5	4	2	1
Kolaba	3	3	279	217
Baroda	1	1	61	51
Kathiawar	3	5	27	17
Kolhapur	...	...	5	3
Cutch	...	...	1,288	1,168
Karachi	3	3	5	5
Hyderabad	...	...	35	38
Shikarpur	34	25	68	77
Total	74	47	2,309	2,007

No cases or deaths were reported from Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar. Thus out of the 28 districts and political agencies into which the Presidency is devided, 16 were entirely free from the diseases. The figures would be very favourable, but for the terribly heavy mortality in Kutch Mandavi, which has so swollen the total for the Presidency as to make the figures larger by 947 than on the previous week. The total reported mortality from the scourge to date is as follows :—

Total deaths for the week 2,054
Previous record 24,256

Total mortality to May 7 26,310

Subjoined are details of the district mortality :—

Places.	Reported during week. Cases.	Reported during week. Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Total to date. Deaths.
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.				
Ahmedabad	3	3	13	10
Other places	...	...	12	7
Total	3	3	25	17
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	7	6	58	45
Rander	4	4	149	131
Jangirabad	2	2	2	2
Bulsar	7	9	885	692
Kosamba	7	3	43	23
Lilapur	...	3	11	8
Parnera	1	...	23	18
Mugod	...	2	278	213
Bhadeli Jagalala	1	1	53	35
Bhagdavada	6	4	38	30
Nanakvada	1	1	15	14
Abrama	9	6	28	23
Saron	1	1	5	2
Bhagod	1	1	4	3
Mehey	2	1	16	9
Bhadili Desai Putti	1	...	8	2
Salej Taluka Jalalpor	...	1	5	2
Other places	...	...	157	130
Total	50	45	1,779	1,382
THANA DISTRICT.				
Andheri	1	1	33	28
Bandra	1	1	848	711
Vesave	1	1	202	193
Mudha	...	1	72	66
Thana	3	2	143	88
Chembur	2	4	28	18
Malad	1	1	32	25
Kurla	3	1	411	355
Joo	9	5	9	5
Marole	1	2	25	24
Manori	12	11	17	13
Trombay	2	3	16	13
Kolhe Kalyan	3	2	5	4
Malavni	1	1	6	4
Bassein	52	49	415	315
Sopara	4	8	128	94
Agashi	13	11	136	116
Nagaon	9	5	90	61
Vadaoli	6	6	25	25
Virar	1	...	3	1
Umbrali	2	3	11	12
Anjur	3	1	3	1
Kalyan	2	...	20	14
Pantembhi	3	2	10	4
Tarapur	29	24	110	99
Ghivli	9	8	29	23
Mahim	2	1	44	39
Chinchani	4	5	324	261
Other places	...	...	769	634
Total	179	159	3,964	3,246
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panvel	25	28	153	134
Chanji	21	16	25	17
Jaskhar	1	1	1	1
Alibag	63	56	221	203
Revdanda	59	52	370	359
Cheval	1	1	1	1
Murud	88	49	114	71
Akshi	15	13	18	15
Avas	5	4	23	13
Other places	...	...	118	74
Total	279	217	1,044	888
BARODA TERRITORY.				
Gandevi, Navsari Division	39	38	176	149
Bilimora do	15	11	41	29
Damdacha do	4	1	24	15
Chalthan do	1	1	1	1
Ajnai	2	...	5	3
Other places	...	...	143	126
Total	61	51	390	323
KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.				
Manerajiri, Ichal, Karanji State	5	3	77	62
Other places	...	...	1	1
Total	5	3	78	63
CUTCH.				
Mandvi	1,288	1,168	1,836	1,609
Other places	...	...	84	65
Total	1,288	1,168	1,920	1,674
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				
Hyderabad	35	38	499	376
Tando Allahyar	1	...	14	11
Other places	...	...	7	7
Total	36	38	520	394
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Villages in Taluka Sukkur	10	4	10	4
Sukkur	15	28	521	376
Rohri	21	18	55	32
Abad	1	1	1	1
Villages in Rohri Taluka	17	23	59	42
Khairpur Daharki	...	1	31	22
Villages in Ghotki Taluka	4	2	10	7
Other places	...	...	3	3
Total	68	77	690	487

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 1st May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,302	44,284	...	4,982	...	1,21,223
Goods	87,279	57,741	29,538	...	2,26,431	...
Other earnings	2,865	4,730	...	1,865	...	29,688
Total for week	1,29,446	1,06,755	22,691	...	...	...
Aggregate	20,13,954	19,41,434	...	...	72,520	...

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without eaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 53, Yarringdon Road London, England.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalvior, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ENTERIC fever is still prevalent at Lucknow, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry being the chief sufferers. Second-Lieutenant H. H. Champernowne, of that regiment, died a short time ago, and now Second-Lieutenant R. W. Young is ill. There are between twenty and thirty men in the Station Hospital also suffering from enteric, and the regiment has already lost ten or eleven men. It is quartered in the barracks which obtained such an evil reputation when tenanted by the East Lancashire Regiment.

RETURNS showing the gold and silver imports into India during the year which ended March 31st are now available. The net imports, that is after exports have been deducted, were : gold, 309,360 ounces, valued at 220 lakhs ; silver, 25,938,052 ounces, valued at over 585 lakhs. The figures are suggestive, as it is singular that during a year of famine India should have absorbed over eight crores worth of the precious metals.

NEWS received from Laram on the Malakand-Dir road, states that the weather has been very favourable for the troops marching in relief to Chitral, and everything was proceeding satisfactorily. There are no signs of tribal restlessness beyond the Panjkora.

CONSEQUENT on the posting of Major M. J. Meade as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Captain L. S. Newmarch will go to Bhopal as Political Agent, Captain A. Bannerman acting as 1st Assistant at Indore.

As several boundary questions are unsettled in the Kashmir State, a special European officer has been appointed to settle them. The long standing boundary dispute with Poonch in Muzaffarbad is to be settled first by the new official.

MR. C. B. WALTON has been appointed Director of Sericulture in Kashmir. He took charge of this department at Srinagar on the 1st instant.

THE despatch of stores from Bandipur in Kashmir to Gilgit will commence on the 1st June, and will be continued to the 30th September, after which date no stores will be received by the commissariat office at Bandipur for onward despatch in 1897.

THE detachment of the Devonshire Regiment which recently left for the Dalhousie Hills has a comparatively large number of men in hospital suffering from pneumonia. Three deaths in two days have already occurred. The troops, which in bivouac one day's march out from Dalhousie, were caught in a terrific storm which lasted all night, and the men marched in the next morning drenched to the skin.

THE first lecture of the season at the United Service Institution, Simla, will be delivered about the 25th instant by Captain M. S. Wellby, of the 18th Hussars, who made the journey from Leh to China last year. Lieutenant-Colonels J. B. Hutchinson and J. E. Nixon will also probably deliver lectures later on.

A MEETING of the members of the Famine Relief Committee now in Simla was held on Friday afternoon, Sir John Woodburn, Mr. James, Colonel Ottley, Mr. Holderness, and Mr. Finney being present. The matter under consideration related, we understand, to the apportionment of the funds among the provinces affected by famine.

LAST week's report shows 3,481,480 people on the relief lists, or an increase of nearly 183,000 over the week preceding. The numbers in the N.-W. P. have risen by 114,000, in the Central Provinces by 49,000, and in Madras by 38,700. Bombay shows a decrease of 32,000 and Bengal 261.

THE Bamindiah Colliery belonging to the Damuda Coal Company is said to have been completely destroyed by fire.

IN the High Court at Allahabad on Friday the reference from the Sessions Judge in regard to the alleged opium smuggling case came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair. It will be remembered that the point of the reference was whether or not the Sessions Judge was competent to try the case, the third and ninth sections of the Opium Act providing for the punishment of such offences by a Magistrate. Their Lordships held that the Court of Sessions at Allahabad had no jurisdiction in the case. They set aside the order of commitment, and directed that the trial should be proceeded with in the District Magistrate's Court.

THE Cheena rock work at Naini Tal still progresses satisfactorily, and has so far been carried out without accident either to the workmen or to the people in the houses below ; and the greater part of the mass of rock which settled a foot last year has now been removed, so that the danger from it is practically over.

IN the first regatta of the season at Naini Tal, which took place on Thursday, the single sculls race was won by Mr. Manners-Smith. The scratch fours race was won by a team consisting of Captain N. G. Woodyatt (bow), Captain W. E. Banbury, Colonel Wilson, and Mr. Wildeblood (stroke), who finished with a lead of 6 feet. The mixed fours fell to Captain C. W. Somerset (bow), Miss Henry, Miss M. Conway Gordon, and Mr. Hallowes (stroke). The mixed pairs race went to Mr. Mitt and Miss Littledale, who beat Mr. Wildeblood and Miss Elliot in the final by a foot after an excellent race. Lady Macdonell, Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, and Lady Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. Cadell were present, and people are hoping soon to see Sir Antony Macdonell and the Secretariat here.

ON Thursday, before the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari, a man named Jummon Sheik was prosecuted for attempting to wreck the Darjeeling mail train. The accused had been a gate man in the service of the railway, but had been dismissed, and desirous of avenging his supposed wrongs he planned to wreck the Darjeeling mail. On the night of the occurence he proceeded in disguise to a place near Domar railway station and managed to get together seven sleepers and iron rails which he placed across the rails. Shortly afterwards the down Darjeeling mail dashed against the obstruction, the result luckily being only some damage to the engine which was thrown off the lines. The passengers only received a smarter shock. The accused pleading guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, the new Ambassador to France, is sixty years of age. He does not, however, look his age. He was an aide-de-camp to Grant throughout the American Civil War. It may be fortuitous, but it is none the less worth nothing, that the two most attractive and conspicuous diplomatic posts should be bestowed upon those confidential friends of the two principal heroes of the Civil War who have devoted themselves since to doing honour to the memory of their respective chiefs. General Porter is at present commemorating Grant in some very interesting magazine papers, which will doubtless be collected. General Porter left the army eight years after the close of the war and engaged in business, in which he has been very successful, having for many years been connected with the Pullman Company. One fruit of his military training and experience has been an unequalled capacity for arranging public processions. His skill in this has been lately shown in the sound-money parade in New York last October, and in the inaugural parade at Washington. He is one of the most acceptable of after-dinner speakers in New York. General Porter can speak fluently in French.

A NOVEL excuse for being drunk has been given in one of the New York Police Courts, when the prisoner in his defence stated that "he obeyed the teachings of the Bible." The Magistrate did not agree with this view, whereupon the prisoner requested a loan of the Bible which was ordinarily used for administering oaths. Without a moment's hesitation, the prisoner turned to the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, and read the sixth and seventh verses to the astonished Magistrate :—"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more." The Magistrate listened, and rising to the occasion uttered the one word "Discharged."

A NEW YORK correspondent says that several newspapers have published a sensational story to the effect that Mrs. Barton, a wealthy lady from Texas, having lost the middle finger of her right hand through an accident, recently advertised offering 1,000 dols. to any woman who would sacrifice a finger for fresh-grafting purposes. Miss Dinsmore, of Binghampton, offered her services, which were accepted, and is to have her finger amputated unless the law interferes. As a result scores of poor people are writing to the newspapers offering various portions of their anatomy for sale at reduced prices.

THE April number of the *English Historical Review* (Longmans) contains a notable article by Colonel Arthur Parnell on James Macpherson and the Nairne papers. Colonel Parnell's paper is specially devoted to a critical examination into the authenticity and trustworthiness of that voluminous collection of documents which is known to inquirers as the Macpherson State Papers. They were originally published in two large volumes in 1775, under the title of "Original Papers containing the Secret History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and they derive a special interest from the fact that the section called the Nairne papers, together with a Life of James II., published forty-one years later, which seems to have been compiled from the same sources, furnish the evidences—if evidences they can be called—upon which Lord Macaulay in his laborious indictment charged the great Duke of Marlborough—not to speak of other illustrious statesmen of the Revolution period—with political treachery and double dealing of the basest kind. In discussing the trustworthiness of the work, evidently published with a political purpose, it is important to remember that its editor was no other than the James Macpherson who gave to the world as "translations from the Gaelic" the so-called "Poems of Ossian," in the authenticity of which few persons now believe. "That a writer of the stamp of James Macpherson," says Colonel Parnell, "should have been destined to approach history at all was, I think, a remarkable freak of nature ; that it should be reserved, however, for the author of the Ossian fraud to discover and give to the world important facts tearing to shreds the character of one of the greatest men that this country has ever produced is, I submit, a little too hard for belief by rational beings." We must, of necessity, refer our readers to the paper in which Colonel Parnell devotes to these doctrines seriatim a careful scrutiny, and conclusively demolishes their claim to authority, while he shows good reason for the belief that they were more or less manufactured by this notorious dealer in spurious literature from materials furnished to him. Macpherson is, indeed, convicted of falsehood by his own title-page, which claims for certain extract prefixed to the collection that they are taken from a Life of James II. written by himself, which is certainly not true. Charles James Fox, indeed, long since stigmatised this trick as "an imposture as impudent as Ossian himself." Macpherson's story of how be obtained the documents is, as here pointed out, open to grave suspicion ; but these are very far from exhausting the reasons which have brought Colonel Parnell to the conclusion that as the basis of Lord Macaulay's charges against the victor of Benheim and his political associates they are absolutely worthless.

A MONTE VIDEO correspondent telegraphs :—An attempt has been made to assassinate President Borda. A man fired at him with a pistol, but missed him. The would-be assassin has been arrested.

THE Indian Ordnance authorities, says the *Pioneer*, have reduced their charges for Lee-Metford cartridges to Rs. 100 per 1,000, but this is still very high, and unless a further reduction takes place there is likely to be a falling-off in the shooting of British infantry. Rifle Clubs in regiments are highly approved of at army Headquarters, and rightly so, for they do much to improve the shooting all round. The marksmen are kept up to a high standard of efficiency on the range, the first class shots are given a chance of doing better, while those lower down can be helped on their way. The quantity of ammunition supplied free of cost by the State is not enough to meet all requirements, and regiments that wish to stand high on the Figure of Merit list must spend money in purchasing thousands of cartridges. In the past some battalions have bought as much as 90,000 or 100,000 rounds in a year, but these were for the Martini-Henry, and the outlay could be met. The Lee-Metford cartridge, with its expensive bullet, is far dearer, and the Rifle Clubs will find their funds running low after a time. We believe that most battalions have been accustomed to buy some 40,000 rounds yearly ; this at present prices will mean Rs. 4,000, and this sum of money can scarcely be forthcoming. The Government make a handsome profit out of the ammunition purchased by regiments ; and a portion of this might surely be sacrificed, in order to preserve the Rifle Clubs. If these Clubs fall off in popularity among officers and men, owing to the expenses in connection with them being increased, it will be a bad lookout for musketry among the British garrison. Volunteers who are anxious to possess the Lee-Metford should note how expensive its ammunition is and should count the cost beforehand of the heavy inroads that their private practice for prize-shooting will make upon their purses. They would do well to trust to their Martinis for the present, especially as cordite ammunition is likely to be served out. It should not be much more expensive than the black-powder cartridges, for it is the metal-covered bullet of the '303 rifle that runs up the price.

THE German Austrian, Italian, and Turkish Ambassadors, the French Charge d'Affaires, and the Councillor of the Russian Embassy, visited Sir Thomas Sanderson at the Foreign Office the other day. Later in the day Mr. Henry White presented in person a letter from the Hon. John Sherman, United States Secretary of State, containing his credentials appointing him United States Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. White will occupy this post until the arrival of Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Colonel John Hay's first post was an assistant private-secretaryship, when he was little more than a boy, to President Lincoln in the course of which he served as an aide-de-camp to Generals' Hunter and Gilmore, and won the brevet of his military title. His diplomatic service has been rendered as First Secretary of Legation at Paris, Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, and Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The literary results of these experiences were the monumental "Life of Lincoln," which he prepared in collaboration with his colleague Mr. Nicolay, and a pleasant volume entitled "Castilian Days." After the conclusion of his service at Washington he betook himself to literature and to journalism, serving for some years as a writer for the New York *Tribune*. He is the author of a volume of poems, of which the serious contents are more commendable for intention than for execution, but of which the humorous verses, in dialect or doggerel, the "Pike County Ballads," contain some of the American classics in that kind. For nearly twenty years Colonel Hay has resided in Washington, and has played a leading part in the social life of the capital. He is fifty-nine years old.

COMTE ALBERT DE MUN, who was born in Lumigny in 1841, is the well-known leader of the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most convincing of contemporary orators. For many years past he has devoted himself exclusively to the solution of social problems, his speeches upon these questions being models of their kind. In 1870 and 1871 Comte de Mun was an officer in the Metz and Versailles armies, and even now one can still detect the soldier in his fine bearing and in the military character which is invariably stamped upon his speeches. He is the founder of numerous Oeuvres des Cercles p' Ouvriers, his theory being that if employers and workmen, properly organised, were placed in a position to arbitrate they would end by coming to an understanding. Many have reproached him with wishing for war between capital and labour, to which he has made the pertinent reply that war actually exists, and that professional organisation, suppressed by the French Revolution, would be the prelude and at the same time the guaranty of lasting peace. Throughout his career Comte de Mun has developed the social conclusions of Catholicism ; in his religion he places the whole of his faith for the future.

KHAN BAHADUR J. A. DALAL AND THE CHAROTER NAGAR ASSOCIATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A public meeting of the Charoter Nagar Association was held on Wednesday evening, Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, M. A., LL. B., the Educational Minister of the Baroda State, being in the chair. Long before the president arrived, the hall was crowded with local officers, vakils, and gentlemen from the city, including many of the Desais, Majmudars, and Shethias. On the president-elect's entering the hall, he was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers and showers of flowers by the young and the old. On his taking the chair, a Gujrati poem specially composed, explaining the object of the meeting, was recited by Mr. K. V. Mehta, which was followed by the secretary's report. Mr. Desai, M. D., therein explained how under the auspices of the association a debating society, a cricket club, and a small library were opened for the encouragement of mental and physical education, and how their progress was quite satisfactory. Then Mr. Desai Jayantilal Maganlal was called upon to deliver his speech on the present system of education. He said :—I have been asked to address you this evening and have responded to the call unhesitatingly, relying on your kind indulgence. The subject of to-day is the present system of education, and before beginning with it think me not a sentimentalist if I allude, which I cannot help doing, to the sentiments and feelings, emotions and sensations of every description that crowd upon my heart when the fact strikes me that I am *standing in* the very same institution where, with a satchel made of coarse linen cloth on my shoulders, I was fetched mourning at the terrible catastrophe, as I thought then, that had overtaken me. But those days of childish simplicity and innocent sorrows and pleasures are gone, and I am on the brink of realizing the sad realities of life. But for what little education I have received till now and what more I shall receive in future, I have to thank two teachers of mine of those days—Messrs. Jibhai Gokuldas and Chhaganlal Lallubhai. The former was himself one of the most favourite students of Rao Saheb Mahipatram, and he satisfied all the claims of an ideal teacher ; and it was a matter of great rejoicing that after raising the Petlad Vernacular School from its low status to a position of rank and dignity, he had got ample opportunities to show his abilities at the Baroda Training College opened lately, where he was the very life blood of that institution. But now he is once more amongst us as the Deputy Educational Inspector, and the popularity and esteem he possess of the whole district is simply wonderful. This little digression is necessary owing to a disparaging article that was written against him in the columns of that two-penny trash (though I have a good opinion for it), Shree Sayaji Vijaya. The speaker said that he would have at once answered that shameful attack, but he did not like to give too much importance to it, looking to the worthlessness of the journal, and confidentially believing in the reputed abilities and intelligence of the superior officers, and he thought that the editor was made a dupe by some interested persons. As regards the second it was sufficient to say that he was considered more in the light revered guru of ancient times than a teacher of modern days. This naturally brought him to the question of school-masters, and his remarks thereon were very stringent. He said that there was a regularly graded fall in their quality, and at present there was almost none who could be compared with Rao Bahadur Ambalal S. Desai and the president who were once but teachers. The deterioration in the powers of the generality of students was hence, but natural, and he thought that no changes in standards and increase in the number of examination or years in the course would remedy the evil. Coming to the standards, he said that the vernacular instruction, as it was imparted at present, was quite insufficient to educate the masses, who could never be expected as a whole to take advantage of the higher education. And even what little was taught was quite defective. Looking to the number of years spent, the progress was very small, and it was quite time for the Government to move in the matter. The Gujerati reading series was out of date. The lecturer said that the reason of its imperfectness and defective nature was owing to the gradual elevation of the province as a whole in its mental capabilities. What was good thirty years back cannot remain so when the country is passing through a stage of transition. The way in which English education was imparted was quite rediculous. In second and third standards, where students were still learning the alphabet of the foreign language, to teach them subjects in English appeared something like farce. This system wasted the useful time and energy of young boys. Another strange and interesting fact was that while the students who passed the Gujerati sixth standard were very well off in arithemetic and geography many of those who appeared at the matriculation were not very well disposed towards them, not to say were quite averse to the study of those subjects. Besides this, many subjects were repeated in Gujerati and English without producing any wholesome effect on students. And the lecturer wished that the authorities should now give up those theoretical speculations, and take positive steps in a practical direction. Speaking on the higher education he said that he would like to postpone his remarks for some other occasion, only wishing that the proposals of Mr. Ranade be passed and the vernaculars introduced in the curriculum. Speaking on girls' school, he showed how time was wasted in making to rote those useless long tables of multiplication and studying subjects as particular history and geography when subjects as hygiene, sanitation, and others were quite neglected. The study of treatises of sciences as chemistry and astronomy, the lecturer thought necessary to drive off those superstitious ideas which clouded the minds of ignorant ladies. Thanking H. H. the Gaekwar for the Zanana classes, which were doing a very useful work, he referred to a great necessity of opening such, all round, on a well constituted footing, on the principles lately laid down in a memorandum published by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. Some of these matters can be at once improved without further expenditure or great inconvenience, and it was but persistent, headstrong behaviour to consistently sit apathetic in a matter condemned by all, and admitting of an immediate change. The lecturer then wound up the whole by remarking how even primary education was made very expensive, how the number of high schools was very small, how dangerous it was to send young boys in cities where they had no guardians, and how, particularly, there was a great necessity at Petlad of opening the seventh standard and of an extra Persian teacher.

Mr. R. K. Desai, remarked on the necessity of physical and military education to Indians according to their age and worldly status. Mr. H. P. Desai showed the need of home-training to ladies, and Messrs. P. J. Desai and H. B. Desai spoke on education generally. Mr. Hiralal B Shroff, B. A., said that the education ought to be spiritualized, and the great flaw in the present system was that while the head was trained up, the heart was left uncultured, and hence religious and moral training ought, according to his views, to find a suitable place in the education of every youth. Mr. V. S. Desai, B. A., then made a request on behalf of the Petlad public to open the seventh standard, and supported it with reasons, a few of which are given here, that the expenses to the Government would not be much as there were already six standards, that all the classes were well attended, that the mahal had very great income, that there were flourishing branch-schools round about—the Gujarati were some of the biggest in the State.

The president then remarked that he thought when he started from his place that he was going to preside over the deliberations of ten or twelve young boys, but coming to the meeting he saw quite a different sight, and the entertainment he received was beyond his expectations. The splendid ovation of Mr. Jayantilal was exquisitely beautiful, not only for its manner, but for its matter also, many of the points being such as had not suggested even to him, and the subject being one that occuppied the brains of all. The young boy (H. B. Desai) charmed and almost bewildered him with his way of speaking, though the matter was rather crude and imperfect. There were some imperfections here and there, still with his long experience he could assert that he had never received a more pleasant intellectual treatment at the hands of students at Poona, Ahmedabad, or even at Bombay, than what these Petladi Nagar students gave. In connection with the grave question stated by Mr. Shroff, he explained how it was impracticable in a country like India, where there were diverse nationalities. Even in England, though gigantic efforts were being made, and even though there is, so to say, one religion, there was no practical result arrived at. However, it would be much better for Mr. Hiralal to publish a pamphlet embodying suggestions and plans he thought feasible. The subject being an educational one, he refrained from making any remarks on account of his peculiar position. A vote of thanks to the president, the distribution of flowers and pan-gulab, and three hearty cheers to his Highness the Maharaja Saheb brought the proceedings to a close. Thanks to Mr. M. M. Mehta, the joint secretary, for his nice management.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the above institution was held last evening, at the school premises, Waudby Road, Fort, Mr. C. M. Cursetji presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the annual report of the directors was read to the meeting by Dr. Koiah, the secretary, from which we take the following excerpts :—

On the 1st April, 1896, there were 120 pupils on the register. During the year fifteen new pupils were admitted and twenty-seven left the school, showing at the end of March 1897 102 pupils on the roll. The work of this intitution was carried on with the usual regularity, care, and zeal until the end of December, when we regret to state that on the reopening of the school after the Christmas holidays, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague with some severity, the attendance of the pupils was so very meagre, that the school had to be closed till the 22nd February. Many families who had made arrangements to stay out of Bombay for a prolonged period withdrew their daughters, and hence the falling off in the number of pupils at the end of the year. Out of our matriculation class during the year under review four young ladies were sent up from this institution for the University Entrance Examination, and three passed. The Hon'ble Mr. T.B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C.D., "paid the school," as he says, "a visit of surprise, and found everything working in the most satisfactory manner." In common with the other schools in Bombay, the plague has generally interfered with the teaching work, and has reduced the attendance in this institution also. What, moreover, is equally, if not more to be deplored is that the present most untoward stat of things in our city has led to a substantial decrease in our income. The year under report was one in which, we are much concerned to state, the donations have dwindled down to Rs. 200 only, the smallest on record. Of this sum, Rs. 100 were presented by the late lamented Mr. K. N. Servai, Rs. 50 being the annual donation so kindly made by Khan Bahadhur Sheth Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., and Rs. 50 received from Dr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Nicholson, in memory of his late father. It is also to be mentioned that Mr. Cowasji Jivanji, of Deccan Hyderabad, who has already presented Rs. 1,500 for a gold medal in memory of his deceased wife, Bai Baima, has sent a further sum of Rs. 500 (invested in a Government promissory Note), the interest of which is to be used for meeting the annual cost of a gold medal, as well as Rs. 120 in cash towards the cost of dies and the price of the fist medal. The income from fees was during the year Rs. 2,365 against Rs. 3,251-12-0 in the preceeding year. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 7,908-14-7, and the total income Rs. 6,674-1-5, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,234-13-2. The school after having been closed till the 22nd February, was re-opened on that date, but the plague continuing, the attendance of pupils did not rise above seven ; we, however, deemed it inadvisable to close the school again altogether, so that under the circumstances to prevent our getting into financial difficulties, we proposed to keep on our teaching staff on half pay, until such time as matters mended. The proposal was readily accepted by Miss Hunt, the Lady superintendent, and her assistants in a spirit that was most gratifying to note as it evinced their interest in the permanent welfare of the school. We were thus enabled to keep the school open without too greatly embarassing our finances, and every credit is due to Miss Hunt and her colleagues for the admirable manner in which they helped to enable our effecting this arrangement. To the prevalence of the present epidemic, must also be attributed our inability this year to hold the annual distribution of prizes on the 10th of March. The absence from Bombay since the early part of this year of most of the pupils and their parents and various other reasons all combined to make it impossible to do so. We fervently trust that long before the close of this year, Bombay will have passed through its present tribulation, so that we may be enabled to hold as it were a double distribution of prizes next year. The directors have to record with feelings of deep sorrow the death of H. H. Ramchandra Rao Appasaheb, Chief of Jamkhandi, which took place a few months back. His Highness was one of the earliest patrons of the institution. He was always remarkable for his enlightened sentiments as a social reformer, and particulary so in the direction of female education. He eagerly supported the late Manockji Cursetji in founding the Alexandra Institution, contributing no less than Rs. 16,500 from time to time towards its funds. The directors have also to express their deep sense of the loss the institution has suffered by the death during the year of one of their colleagues, Mr. Vandravandass Purshotamdas.

Dr. Kirtikar, in proposing the adoption of the above report, said that in spite of the serious difficulty in the way of the school, it had been making a satisfactory progress as in former years. Dr. Kirtikar praised the self-denying spirit of the lady-superintendent, who had been zealously devoting her energy towards the institution.

Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting offered its best thanks to the board of directors for their satisfactory management of the affairs of the institution during the past year. It was stated that the institution would not have been what it was at present but for the constant attention of the board of directors, and specially the chairman and Miss Maneckji Cursetji.

Messrs. F. R Vicaji and J. C. Cama, who retired by rotation as directors, were re-elected.

The following lady-visitors were appointed for the current year : Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Miss K. R. Cama, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit, Mrs. D. B. Mehta, Mrs. Strachey, Mrs. A. F. Unvalla, and Miss Furdoonji M. Banaji.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Dr. Kolah for his continued services as honorary secretary, services which the board could not but acknowledge as simply invaluable.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly conducted the examination during the last year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., having learnt of the loss of the school suffered of Rs. 1,554-13-2 during the last year, had very kindly sent in a donation of Rs. 250, which the board accepted with thanks.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th May compared with the Statement of 1st May, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 1. Rs.	May 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,23,515	50,71,470
Do. do. at Branches	46,83,523	42,25,722
Other Deposits	2,71,66,877	2,60,00,643
Post Bills	4,046	4,153
Credits, undrawn	14,97,796	12,13,110
Rs.	5,48,75,777	5,27,18,143
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,18,56,509	1,19,87,898
Other authorised Securities	39,89,207	39,89,307
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,26,513	75,39,151
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,69,819	82,49,844
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,04,15,424	1,04,90,632
Dead Stock	4,12,699	4,12,699
Stamps and Stationery	22,326	22,517
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,22,580	2,54,174
Cash	1,02,21,193	97,71,391
Rs.	5,48,75,777	5,27,18,143

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE two Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h.ft. for 3 year olds, colts 9st. and fillies 8st. 9lbs., the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. out of the stakes, the third to save his stake R. M.—80 subs. Closed 29th October 1895.

London, Wednesday, 5th May 1897.

Mr. Gubbins' b c Galtee More, by Kendal—Morganette. C. Wood 1
Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan—Vesta, Watts. 2
Gen. Owen Williams' b c Minstrel, by Minting—Poem, Madden 3
Mr P Lorillard's ch c Berzak, by Sensation—Belphœbe, Allsopp 0
Sir R Affleck's b c Wreathor, by Kilwarlin—Field Azure, Rickaby 0
Duke of Westminster's br c Guernsey, by Bend Or—Jersey Lily, Cannon 0
Novitiate, Calder 0
Duke of Westminter's br c Arkle, by Arklow—Angelica, Moreton 0

(Winner trained by S Darling.)

Betting : 5 to 1 against Galtee More, 6 to 4 Velasquez, 50 to 1 Minstrel.

Won by four lengths ; a head between second and third.

An unnamed colt at time of entry.—*Asian.*

Engineering says : Colonel Bisset will go on leave in August or September next after the Railway Conference at Simla, and will take up his duties at the India Office as Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies in the spring.

THE temperature in Madras has been abnormally high during the last few days. The maximum in the shade was 10 degrees above the average on Thursday and 7 degrees yesterday. The minimum on Friday was 5 degrees above the average.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentitensfrice whil the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR FORBES, F.R.S., who has been engaged to report on the feasibility of utilising the cataracts of the Nile for generating electricity, is now in Venice on his way home from Egypt, South Africa, and New Zealand. In South Africa he examined the Victoria Falls of the Zambarsi, with a view to their utilisation after the manner of Niagara, and afterwards visited the Nile cataracts.

His report, so far, is in favour of their utilisation, but he will return to make a more careful survey in September. Before many years we may expect to see the railways, mills, pumps, and lamps of Egypt going by electricity derived from the water-power which is now running to waste in the Cataracts. Professor Forbes, we need hardly say, took a leading part in the utilisation of the Falls of Niagara.

A new breed of fowl has been systematically created in France by a M. Gourgaud. It is a dwarf of the breed called Gatinais bantams. From a gatinais hen and an ordinary double-crested white bantam cock with blue toes he obtained a nest of half-dwarf chicks, with single crests or double crests and blue or pink toes. Proceeding systematically, he eliminated the double crests and blue toes from their descendants, and at length formed a new and distinct breed.

The wood of the "jarrah," or Eucalyptus marginata, of Southern Australia is admirably adapted for use wherever timber has to come into contact with earth and water. This red wood was first exhibited here at the "Colonies" exhibition, at all events, on an important scale, and since then it has come more and more into use. It is red like mahogany, easily worked, and takes a good polish.

Another "gum" tree is the karri (Eucalyptuals diversicolor), producing marketable timber in 30 to 40 years. The wood is red, hard, and heavy, tough and not easily dressed. It is, however, well adapted for bridge flooring, planking, and beams. Some of our London streets are now paved with it, as some of our railway stations are blanked. The surface is not easily made slippery—a great advantage in London.

Professor Ball some time ago wrote an article on the possibility of life existing in other worlds. It was a foregone conclusion that he should not confidently assert the existence of intelligent beings outside of this world, because our science as yet has not been able to discover indisputable signs of them, notwithstanding Mr. Lowell's observations of the "canals" of Mars; but science, at any rate, has found that the planets and stars, or suns, are all made of much the same kind of matter as the earth.

As houses are not built to go uninhabited, it seems very improbable so many great worlds, more or less resembling our own, should be made to roll idly in empty space. Few of us, not biassed by earlier views, can doubt that they were meant to be inhabited, and that a certain proportion of them are inhabited by living creatures of one kind or another. M. Janssen, the well-known French astronomer, is evidently of this opinion, and he imagines that science may prove it some day. He expects that science after a time will lift man above material preoccupations, and mechanical or positive pursuits to a taste for elevated poetry and enthusiasm for the beautiful and a reverence for the ideal.

Dr. W. Z. Ripley, in his lectures on the distribution of races, or what he calls "racial geography," in Europe, which he delivered recently before the Lowell Institute, America, finds that even in the extreme North of Europe only about one-third of the people are pure blondes with light hair and blue eyes. About one-tenth are brunettes, and the rest are mixed. From this it would appear that the brunette element in the European population is everywhere in Europe. In the South of Italy pure blondes are seldom to be met. About half the population are pure brunettes, with deep brown or black hair, and eyes of a corresponding colour. The other half are mixed.

It is evident that the brunette element increases as we go from north to south. The half-and-half line seems to lie beside the Alps, but it is of course an irregular line. A circle described, from Copenhagen as a centre to Vienna as a radius, and sweeping through Switzerland and the British Isles, would roughly indicate such a boundary. North of it blondeness prevails, though there is always a percentage of brunettes; south of it brownness is predominant. Towards the east of Europe there is a slight but increasing percentage of the brunettes. As to the origin of the brunette races, Dr. Ripley thinks his data go to prove that pigmentation is affected by the environment, and is due to the climate, soil, &c., Shape of the head, however, is not so affected. It may turn out, then, that the brunette races of Europe have had the same origin as the blondes, and be akin by blood, though altered in point of colour by long residence in certain parts. This deduction tends to support Dr. Brinton's opinion that the blonde races of Europe really originated in the Atlas Mountains or elsewhere in North Africa.

An account has been published of the discovery of the true birthplace of Buddah by Dr. Fahrer, the archæological surveyor of the North-West Provinces. The spot has been identified by the monolith of Asoka, who erected it in the year 239 B. C. or thereabout. It is situated at Mauza Paderiya, about 15 miles north-east of Nigliva, Nepaul. About 18 miles north-west of it lie vast ruins of monasteries and places, covered with forests, which mark the site of Kapilavasta, the capital of Buddha's father, Suddhodana, which will be excavated next winter.

Dr. Dorpfield is at work on his excavations in Athens, near the site of the Theseion. He believes he has discovered the temple known as Stoa Basileions. It is a hall nearly square and about 30ft. in breadth. The masonry belongs to the fifth or sixth century. The discovery of the tombstones with epitaphs of Simonides, the poet which were erected to the memory of the Corinthians who fell at Salamis is curious at this posture of affairs.

Lieutenant Peary proposes to reach the North Pole by the west coast of Greenland, and at the extreme north procure a band of natives (five or six young married couples) with whom to found a new settlement on some of the islands of the archipelago within 300 miles of the Pole. One or two whites would join this settlement, which would be provisioned for three years. The party, living in Eskimo fashion, would wait for a good chance of sledging over the ice to the Pole, which could be reached in 30 days or so at the rate of 10 miles a day. The expense of the project would be about 150,000 dollars if the expedition lasted for several years.

"Fine old crusted port" is open to suspicion, we grieve to say, at least French and American crusted wines are, for there are now farms in these countries for rearing spiders to stock wine cellars and coat the bottles with cobwebs in a short space of time. The French farm is near a village in the department of the Loire, and the American one is near Philadelphia. The spiders raised are the Epeira vulgaris and Nephila plumipes, and they are sold to wine merchants for about £2 a hundred.

The Oceanic steamer now being built for the White Star Line will be 25 feet longer than the Great Eastern, that is to say, 704 feet long, and her gross tonnage will be 17,000 tons. She is expected to attain a speed of 20 knots or more and will be able in case of need to steam 23,400 miles at a speed of 12 knots without coaling, that is to say, once round the world.

Mr. Webb, who has been secretary of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, is about to retire from the post, which he has held for 20 years. Mr. Webb's term of office has coincided with the most remarkable period in the history of the science of electricity, and perhaps of any other science. What with the telephone, microphone, phonograph, electric light and power, something like a revolution has been effected, or is being effected, in the world by men with whom Mr. Webb has been brought into contact. Mr. Webb has been a courteous, attentive, and able secretary, in whose hands the Institution has prospered greatly, and it is to be hoped that his successor will prove as valuable. The post is to be advertised.

Some interesting investigations have been made on the green colour for which some Italian cheeses are so remarkable. This colour is not, as has sometimes been supposed, due to the action of bacteria, but is a consequence of the presence of copper in the cheese. To produce a good Parmesan cheese, the milk must reach a high degree of acidity, and, while waiting for this proper pitch of acidity to be acquired the milk in some parts of Italy is kept standing in copper vessels. During this period of repose the milk takes up considerable quantities of copper; indeed, it is customary to estimate the degree of acidity attained by the milk by noting the gradual disappearance of the brightness of the highly polished metallic surface. Dr. Mariani has examined twenty-five samples of green Parmesan cheese from various places, and has found that to about every two pounds of cheese there is present from 0·8 to 3·3 grains of copper. That this metal is solely responsible for the green colour is evident from the fact that in the south of Italy cheese manufacture on the same principle, but in which the milk stands in tin-lined instead of copper vessels does not acquire any green colour.

The stories of magnetic mountains that exert an attraction that cannot be withstood on all vessels that come into their vicinity has some foundation in reality, and that, too, in the neighbourhood of Germany. The well-known island of Bornholm, situated in the Baltic and belonging to Denmark, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Although the power of this magnet is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships, as was told of the legendary magnetic hills, the magnetism of the rocks on the island of Bornholm can cause a good deal of trouble to ships in quite another way. For the island of Bornholm exerts such an influence on the magnetic needle that it can cause a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. This is quite possible, as the effect of this magnetic island is perceptible at a distance of 15 kilometres (9½ miles). A rocky reef near Bornholm is also made of the same magnetic substance.

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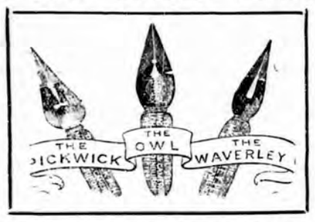
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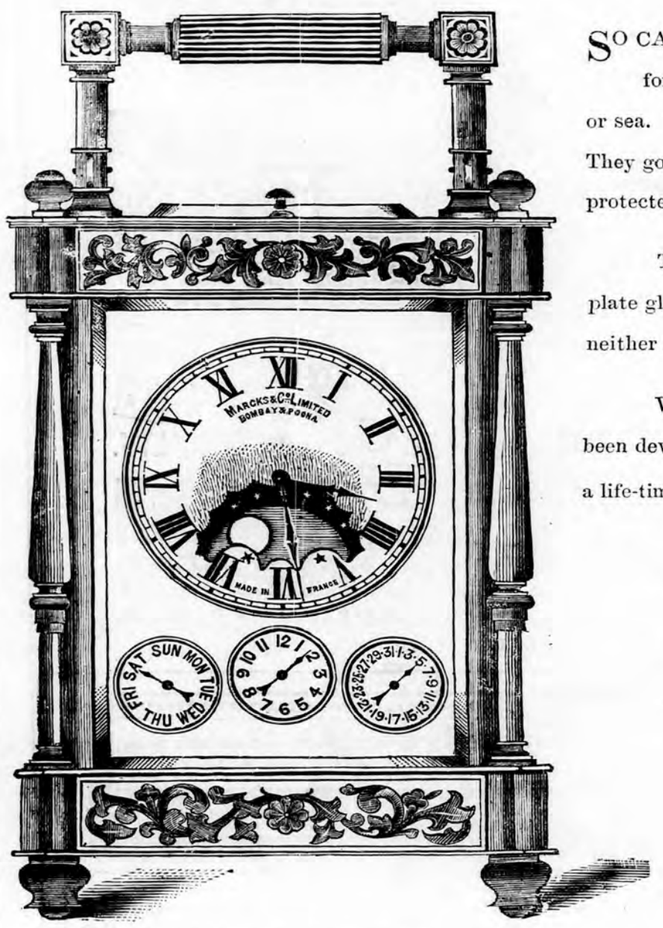
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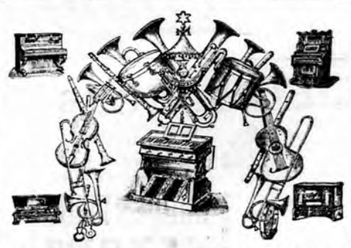
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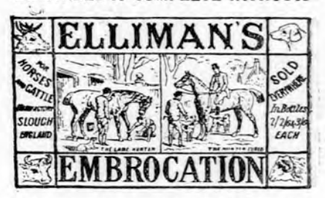
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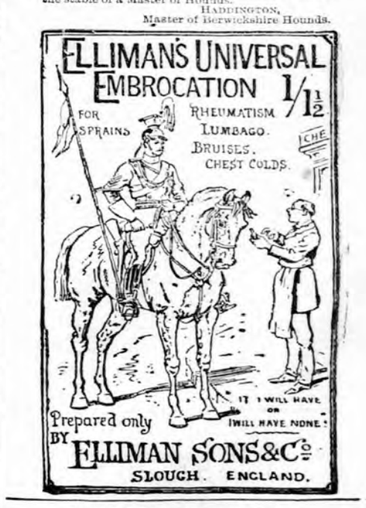


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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.